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PERU'S FREE FARMS HALT COMMUNISM

Hand of Education Reaches Out to Untaught Indians in Remote Sections

LATIN AMERICA ACTS AGAINST RADICALS

Nations Seek to Bring Natives of Lower Estate Into Civilized Status

By GASTON NERVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In these days when education is so democratically diffused, when new methods of communications and of mass production are spreading the latest words of natural science and invention, as well as cultural knowledge, at the farthest corners of the earth, it may be surprising to know that in the very heart of our Western Hemisphere there are still hundreds of thousands untouched by modern civilization.

Not so many miles south of the American industrial centers, where electricity, radio and machinery have developed the highest standards of living ever known, there exist in Mexico, in the Central American republics, and in some of the South American nations, great numbers of wild Indians, descendants of the aborigines of the Continent.

Untaught, ignorant of the Spanish language, and devoid of legal status, these Indians of Latin America live completely apart from the national life of the countries in whose territories they dwell, simply vegetating, without ideals, without aspirations, seemingly unconscious that their own lives differ from those of the forest animals they hunt.

In some of the Latin-American countries, where native Indians live entirely apart from the white race, confined to comparatively small territories, the light of civilization has never penetrated to them, but, on the other hand, no one interferes with their customs and traditional ways of life. Such is the case with the Patagonian and Araucanian Indians in Argentina and Chile.

Subject to Exploitation

However, in others of the American republics, such as Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, for instance, the Indians live nearer to commercial centers, being more numerous in proportion to the whites, and constituting the major part of the population. In those countries they enjoy many of the comforts and opportunities offered by civilization, but, on the other hand, they are more subject to exploitation by the white population. They learn Spanish, dress and live somewhat better, and are industrious, but they do not work for themselves, they work for their masters, toiling to enrich others. They are under the

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Czech Parliament to Be Adjourned on Finance Issue

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—The Czechoslovak Cabinet has decided to adjourn Parliament on June 21 until September, although the summer session has not ended and a number of important measures are still awaiting parliamentary sanction.

The chief reason for the action is understood to lie in the failure of the Cabinet to agree regarding the means of financing a number of measures recently considered, the chief of which were bills granting to state officials 13 months' pay in a year instead of 12 as at present, increased financial aid through war and old-age pensions, and financial help to local autonomous bodies.

To meet new burdens the Finance Minister, Dr. Karl Englis, proposed raising the beer tax, and a reorganization of the taxation system as affecting particularly income and turnover taxes. Dr. Englis' taxation system reform was strongly opposed by trade and business circles, which declare such a thing impossible at a time when high customs and tariff barriers, export difficulties, and a general economic crisis are already making things hard enough.

In fact, Dr. Englis' policy finds little support from any of the coalition parties, which welcome the opportunity to introduce social and political legislation, but are not so willing to foot the bill. Dr. Englis is not a party man but was chosen Minister of Finance as an expert and it is not unlikely that failing the necessary support for his proposals he will resign.

Regrettable though his resignation would be, the action would not of itself involve a cabinet crisis. But alternative financial proposals for new legislation, it is felt, would increase difficulties in the way of cooperation between the Socialists and the Agrarians, which are already very great.

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King Albert Deplores American Tariff Bill

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels

LOYAL support for the laudable efforts being made by the League of Nations and other bodies to reduce friction in international trade relations was urged by King Albert, who went to Charleroi with Queen Elizabeth June 22, to inaugurate the work of reconstructing that town.

The King deprecated the new American tariff and said the bitterness aroused by the vexatious economic tendencies now so prevalent was very menacing for a country like Belgium which found itself obliged to export a considerable part of its production.

American Role in 'New' Russia Flouts Caution

Great Industrial Concerns Lending Men and Credit to Soviet Experiment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Willingness of large American companies to accept contracts with the Russian Government despite the cool attitude of the Administration to the Soviet experiment receives new emphasis from the latest list showing 43 firms, some of them the largest in their respective fields in the United States, now actively assisting in industrial enterprises in Russia. The list includes such representative pillars of American industry as the Ford Motor Company, the Radio Corporation of America, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, International General Electric Company, Lockwood, Greene & Co. and Timken-Detroit Axle Company.

It includes only those firms which have signed technical assistance contracts with the Russian Government. Besides this list various other firms have shipped material to Russia.

Five-Year Credit Given

Despite the note of caution that dominates all reference to Russian business from the Department of Commerce, the record shows that private American business is playing an important rôle in the Soviet drama. The General Electric Company, for example, extended credits which may total $25,000,000 over a five-year period.

Officials of the Department of Commerce declare that the Soviet Government is operating on a shoestring of capital, and that the peculiar internal conditions are a menace to business confidence.

On the other hand, the verdict of many of the biggest companies in the United States is that contracts with Russia may be profitable, although the records show that American firms are chary of advancing long-term credits.

Export Market Curtailed

In a few weeks it is estimated there will be a total of 1000 American engineers in Russia, working on one or another of the huge projects under way there. The chief handicaps which the Soviet Government faces are ready capital, and technical personnel. To obtain the first Russia has been accused of dumping its product in world markets, but it has been thwarted to some extent by the present low prevailing prices of three of its principal exports, oil, furs and lumber, which are now selling for less than in several years.

It will be some time, in the view of the Commerce Department, before Russia can seriously compete with the outside world in the export market with manufactured articles.

Other American firms with technical assistance contracts are: Akron Rubber Reclaiming Company, Akron, O.; Allen & Garcia Company, Chicago, Ill., with Donetz Coal Trust; Austin Company, Cleveland, O., Nizhi Novgorod automobile plant; Hugh L. Cooper & Co., New York City, Dnieper River hydroelectric power plant in the Ukraine; Arthur P. Davis, Lyman Bishop and Associates, irrigation projects; Freyn Engineering Company, Chicago; Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, Newport News, Va.; Seiberling Rubber Company, Akron, O., with Soviet Rubber Trust; Sperry Gyroscope Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. G. White Engineering Company, New York, N. Y.

CITY PLANNERS FAVOR DETOURS TO EASE TRAFFIC

Better Control of Suburban Development Emphasized at Denver Convention

By TULLY NETTLETON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—While 200 city planners from many states gathered here for the twenty-second national conference on city planning, Flavel Shurtleff of New York, secretary of the conference, said the city planning movement has so spread that there are 750 official planning commissions among the cities of the United States besides numerous unofficial organizations supporting the movement in the absence of legally constituted boards.

Of the first 30 cities of the nation in population, all but three, New York, Newark and Jersey City, have adopted city planning by official boards, he pointed out. The United States also has 850 zoned cities, this being considered a part of planning.

The highway of the future was pictured to the conference by Gilmore D. Clarke, landscape architect of the Westchester County (New York) Planning Commission, as a wide parkway skirting past the cities and towns instead of going through them, accommodating several lines of high speed traffic, having few if any grade intersections and being bordered with rustic shade and glades instead of hot dog stands and filling stations.

Prove Economically Profitable

Arterial traffic parkways approaching this type have already proved that they are more economical in construction than the widening of existing, closely built-up highways, and that they pay for themselves in a few years through the increase of property values, Mr. Clarke declared.

"Motor arteries should provide for uninterrupted traffic flow and should be as free of crossings at grade as railroads," he said. "Failure of townspeople to recognize that long-distance traffic going through their streets is more of a liability than a business asset causes many state and county highway authorities to spend millions of dollars in widening old rights of way "which often cost for land in one block as much as a mile

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Mexico Acclaims Fierro's Flight From New York

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Having piloted his airplane in the first non-stop flight from New York to Mexico City on June 21, Col. Roberto Fierro, who was accompanied on the flight by Arnulfo Cortes, paid tribute to Col Pablo Sidar and his companion, Lieut. Carlos Revirosa, killed in an attempted non-stop flight from here to Buenos Aires last May 11, and Capt. Emilio Carranza, killed while attempting the flight Colonel Fierro made on June 22. He then called on President Ortiz Rubio at Chapultepec Castle.

Examination of his plane showed that there were only 15 gallons of gasoline left—enough for about half an hour's flight—when Col. Fierro landed.

"From my departure from New York on, I encountered bad weather," said Colonel Fierro. 'Throughout the flight I was up against adverse winds, heavy rains, and constantly ran into banks of clouds. I expended more gasoline than I had foreseen, and a slight deviation from the direct route I had planned would have caused failure of the flight."

Fierro estimated that he flew 2152 miles at an average speed of 140 miles an hour.

"Cortès is as much entitled to the homage of the public as I," said Colonel Fierro. Cortes, who learned to fly with the American Army overseas during the World War, protested that his chief deserved all the credit

President Ortiz Rubio on June 23 issued a formal order forbidding military aviators from engaging in long-distance flights. He said he had decided that no more Mexican fliers will be permitted to risk themselves in perilous flights having no specific purpose. The order included Colonel Fierro, who was forbidden to continue his flight to South America, Africa and Europe.

Maharani of Gwalior Favors Coeducation and Condemns the Examination Fetish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRAS—The late Maharajah of Gwalior was perhaps the most modern and enlightened Indian ruler of his day, and from an address recently delivered at an educational conference at Gwalior by his widow, the Maharani regent, it would appear that Her Highness fully supported her husband in these matters. The Maharani regent strongly condemned the examination fetish and stereotyped education. She quoted an American educationist as saying that "the highest point of social evolution is the growth of the civilized home, the home that only a widely cultivated and high-minded woman can make." To create such a woman, pursued Her Highness, should be the first function of education.

"I believe in coeducation of boys and girls, especially in colleges," boldly declared Her Highness; "and although in a country of purdah this may appear unsuitable, it has proved a great success wherever it has received a fair trial, and its dangers are rare and the benefit great. Much canting nonsense has been talked against the system, but to quote an authority, 'the case for coeducation can be put in a single sentence. If education, rightly conceived and practiced, is some day to become one of the chief instruments for perfecting the relations between man and man, then coeducation, rightly conceived and practiced, will insure the inclusion in that perfection of the relations between man and woman.'"

Proceeding to the wider aspects of the subject, the Maharani gave it as her view that "love and marriage should be a matter of personal preference, and all women should be fully capable of earning and supporting themselves if need be. While a high value is placed on the earning capacity of a man, woman is looked down upon as having only a limited sphere of action."

"It is early marriage," she added, "that makes parents careless of their girls' equipment for life, and the sooner the women of India realize that they must be capable of earning their living before they get married, the greater will be the respect paid, and the better the fate in store for them."

Power Conferees Urged to Study Ways to Improve Dam Building

German Railways' Exhibit of Novel Types of Locomotives, Fed by Coal Dust Which Generates Great Heat, Excites Engineers' Interest

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

This is the seventh of 10 articles appearing in consecutive issues reporting the World Power Conference.

BERLIN—A committee for studying, collecting and publishing all data on experiences made in barrage construction is to be formed, according to a resolution passed by the second World Power Conference.

This is regarded by engineers as great progress, as under the present circumstances there is no way of acquainting them with many important tests which are being carried out and the valuable experience which is being gathered all over the world regarding barrages.

Two other resolutions that were passed recommend that extensive tests should be made on barrages under construction and on completed barrages. Adoption of these resolutions was prepared by the general report on papers submitted to the sectional session of the World Power Conference at Barcelona last year, compiled by A. Genthial, France, which aroused the utmost interest among the engineers present.

This report, which is more than 30 pages long and treats in condensed form the latest developments of every phase of barrage construction, emphasizes again the necessity of tests. One paper discussed by Mr. Genthial, for instance, demands attentive physical, chemical, micrographical and other studies of rock foundation ground.

In this connection it might be mentioned that Mr. Genthial believes that further very important developments may be expected with regard to improving foundation ground by injections of cement, mortar or clay.

Several speakers participating in the debate warned against relying too much on laboratory experiments and pointed out the necessity of investigating barrages themselves. Prof.

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INDIA EXPECTS ANOTHER OFFER BY GOVERNMENT

Gandhi Forces, However, Indicate Strengthening of Their Campaign

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRAS—With an interval of only four months before the round table conference due to be held to discuss the political future of India there is no indication of any change in the attitude of those responsible for the civil disobedience movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. On the contrary, the All-India Congress seems to be planning to intensify its campaign, looking to the moderates to persuade the Government to relax its present energy.

Despite this, reports are prevalent that the Government is determined to make one more attempt at conciliation and that after publication of the second part of the Simon report will offer withdrawal of its emergency measures, also the release of all political prisoners except those convicted of violence, provided the civil disobience movement is abandoned.

European opinion in India, however, is hostile to such an offer, considering that official forbearance has found no response hitherto. Meanwhile Calcutta and Bombay, especially the latter city, are the main centers of disorder.

Hostile Tribes Dispersed Along Peshawar Frontier

PESHAWAR, India (AP)—The tribal situation here was reported as improving June 23 but anxiety over the outlook nevertheless continued.

Propagandists have been predicting the early appearance among the wild tribes of former King Amanullah in the Mahsuhd country as leader of the hostile tribesmen.

Every effort is being made to spread this rumor with a view to arranging a combination of Waziristas and Mahsuhd forces against the Government.

On the border of the Peshawar district hostile tribes have been dispersed but the situation in the villages of Swabi and Tehsil near Peshawar has grown worse. Small columns were sent to the villages to arrest a number of leaders charged with stirring up trouble.

Indian Nationalists Plan Three-Day Strike

BOMBAY (AP)—Blows struck by British policemen with their bamboo clubs, at Nationalist demonstrators in the Maidan Esplanade June 21 had a repercussion June 23 in renewed movements against British rule.

More than 500 Hindus were injured in successive attacks in the esplanade on Nationalists who had gathered there in defiance of an order suspending the right of assembly in that locality for two weeks.

A movement is on foot to bring about a stoppage of work for one month in protest against the incident, but this has not yet been accepted, the leaders agreeing in a conference that three days' cessation would be sufficient just now.

Crowd Burns Effigies

KARACHI, India (AP)—Effigies of members of the Simon commission and officers who presided at the Abbotabad court-martial were burned publicly here June 22. The demonstration occurred during the celebration of "Dharwali Soldiers' Day" by the local civil resistance volunteers.

Egyptian Lawmakers Defy Suspension Order

CAIRO (AP)—Defying a Government order against a parliamentary session, members of the Chamber and Senate broke through a cordon of police, June 23, and forced open the barred doors to hold a sitting.

The Government had ordered a scheduled session postponed when parliamentary leaders were not able to give assurances that no speeches would be made after the reading of a decree suspending Parliament for one month.

USE OF STATE'S RAW MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

Industrial Commission Also Cites Opportunities in By-Products

Raw materials and by-products of existing industries, not now being utilized, afford an opportunity for widespread industrial development in Massachusetts, according to a survey completed June 23 by the Massachusetts Industrial Commission.

The study is the first of its kind to be made in the State by the development body, recently established by the Legislature. It is based upon questionnaires returned by more than 80 per cent of the 355 cities and towns in the State.

Not only can new industries be established, the commission reports, but there is an opportunity for existing firms to expand by developing subsidiary organizations to use their own by-products. Among the raw materials available for further development in the State, the survey lists lime and limestone, timber of various descriptions, clay, stone, granite, peat and manganese. By-products from asbestos, natural ice, hay, fish, rags, and waste from fish, paper, woolen and leather industries also are listed.

According to Leon M. Lamb, executive secretary of the commission, it was found that there are many communities throughout the State, dependent to some extent upon industry, which have no organization to promote industrial activities in the community. They have no group, such as a chamber of commerce or board of trade, to inaugurate or conduct self-development movements.

In such communities the commission expects to provide assistance by helping to organize activities looking to their growth and prosperity. It is the intention of the commission to make personal contacts with all groups interested in industrial development by bringing the service of the commission to them.

Dry Law Violators Get Lengthy Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Imposing prison sentences totaling 237 years, upon 81 defendants, Judge A. M. J. Cochran of the Federal District Court for Eastern Kentucky, has sustained his reputation as an uncompromising enforcer of the prohibition law. Only two terms were suspended, these being sentences of three years each imposed upon a man and a woman in narcotic cases. Sixteen liquor law violators were sentenced to five years each.

"I am conscious of the fact that these sentences are severe," Judge Cochran told prisoners who pleaded for mercy because of wives and children who would be deprived of support, "but I have no recourse. It is an issue between the law and the lawbreakers as to which shall have the upper hand. It is my purpose to enforce the law and enforce it to the full.

"Many of you have made pleas for mercy, but you have not had mercy on others. You have been making, selling and distributing liquor which has brought suffering and sorrow to the homes of the consumers. You have no concern for those who have been harmed by your actions."

CHICAGO PLANE PASSES 278-HOUR MARK IN AIR

CHICAGO (AP)—The refueling endurance plane, City of Chicago, passed its 278th hour in the air over Sky Harbor Airport at 6:40 a. m. (C. D. T.), June 23.

To break the world record of 420 hours, 21 minutes, and 30 seconds, held by the St. Louis Robin, Kenneth and John Hunter, brother pilots of the City of Chicago, must remain aloft until after 5:01 a. m. (C. D. T.), Sunday.

ECONOMISTS SEE BRIGHTER TIMES AROUND CORNER

Believe Market and Business in Formative Stage of Advance

Encouraging opinions by certain economic experts thrust their heads through a declining stock market June 23, envisaging improvement in general business. There was particular agreement upon the forecast that commodity prices soon may be expected to show a sharp upward trend.

Another marked decline was evidenced on the New York Stock Exchange as a wave of selling orders sent a number of issues to new low points for the year. This, however, was viewed by these economists as a secondary reaction in a market which for several days has been feeling around for bottom.

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, and one of the country's outstanding economists, predicted that a sharp rise in commodity prices will be encountered before Labor Day. He sees consumption at present running far ahead of production. In this viewpoint, the opinion of the Harvard Economic Society gives independent confirmation. The Harvard economists stress the point that the present conflicting tendencies in business are of a character which frequently mark the formative stage of recovery from depressions.

Fresh Rush of Selling Hits New York Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Another avalanche of selling orders fell upon the stock market June 23 as trading was resumed, beginning the fourth week of almost steady declines.

Several initial transactions were in blocks of 10,000 to 40,000 shares. A long list of stocks lost $1 to $5, and United States Steel and American Telephone reached new low levels for the year.

Several large transactions at the opening apparently represented the bunching of heavy accumulations of selling orders over the week-end. The action of the market on Saturday was disappointing, and, with nothing in the week-end news to change the outlook, liquidation of holdings and aggressive professional short selling were in high volume.

After the opening transactions were executed, some leading shares were inclined to rally a little. Steel, after touching $153.50, rose above $154.

Wheat features opened under heavy selling pressure at Chicago. The July position sold at 91 cents a bushel, a net loss of 1¼ cents and another new low for the season.

Upward Market Trend Seen by Colonel Ayres

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—An abrupt and consequential upward movement of stock and commodity prices should

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Business Looks for Material on College Campus

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The once popular cartoon for early June, showing the college graduate, diploma in hand, begging for a job, must be revised if a new trend is to be reckoned with.

This year large industrial houses "recruited" 125 graduates from the University of Chicago, and the practice of business scouting for talent on college campuses is increasing, reported the board of vocational guidance and placement of the University of Chicago.

"Because of the business situation, individual quotas were small this year," said John Kennan, placement councilor for the university. "But because of the increasing number of firms seeking college graduates, the number of men placed in this way was 25 greater than last."

Another 100 men were placed by the board in business positions, without the aid of recruiting, Mr. Kennan said. More than 1000 more university graduates were placed in teaching positions.

Fascist Party Gains Through Saxon Vote

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

THE gain in the National-Socialist Party was one of the most interesting features of the elections for the Saxon Diet. They have risen from sixth position to that of the second strongest party in the Diet, almost trebling the number of their seats. They now occupy 14 of 96 seats as compared to six seats in the last Diet.

The Bourgeois parties all lost, and it is believed that innumerable Bourgeois voters have gone over to the Facisti. Adolf Hitler promises action, and it is action which the young people of the Right parties want. The Social-Democrats' strength remained practically the same. They lost only one seat to the Communists and head the Diet with 32 seats.

Hoover Warns Against Passing of Pension Bill

Indicates Veto If World War Veterans Plan Gets Approval

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—As a final prelude to the Senate's action June 23 on the $100,000,000 World War veterans' compensation bill, President Hoover vigorously challenged the legislation as unsound and as against the best interests of the veterans and as certain, if enacted, to necessitate an increase in taxation at the next session of Congress.

The President's criticism of the legislation was conveyed in a letter to James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader. His objections to the measure were based on the strong representations made against it by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, Brig.-Gen. Frank Hines, director of the Veterans' Bureau, and various veterans' organizations.

The President's challenge is the second time in recent weeks that he has deemed it necessary to place himself in opposition to veterans' relief legislation. The first occasion was his veto of a Spanish War veterans pension measure to which he objected on the ground that it initiated new bases for such compensation.

Both branches of Congress overruled his veto by decisive majorities In response to this action the President reiterated his objections and insisted that he was not against just veterans' compensation.

Calls for $100,000,000 a Year

Whereas the Spanish War veterans act called for added expenditures of around $12,000,000, the World War veterans bill as it comes before the Senate for action would place an additional burden of at least $100,000,000 a year to begin with. Each year thereafter the cost would rise until, according to the President's information, the additional outlay will amount to $225,000,000 annually.

This last figure would make the total for war veteran pension and ompensation purposes close to $1,000,000,000 a year, approximately one-fourth of the Federal Government's income.

In his letter to Mr. Watson the President specifically declared that he is not opposed to giving relief to needy veterans, but that these "situations do not reach anything like the dimensions of those measures." Likewise, the President does not say what he will do if Congress should pass the legislation in the form he objects to and sends it to him.

The implication is clear, however, that in such event he will with a certainty veto the legislation. Then, should Congress pass it over his rejection, the responsibility for a future deficit would rest on it.

The bill as it comes before the Senate, despite its vast size, is a marked modification of the measure as passed by the House. The bill in that chamber was padded from an original proposal that would have cost around $12,000,000 designed wholy for the relief of so-called "border line" compen-

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Courtesy Tags to Be Given Tourists in Massachusetts for Tercentenary

If present plans of the State, through the Registry of Motor Vehicles, are carried through, every out-of-state automobile visiting Massachusetts during tercentenary year will carry on the lower right corner of its windshield a small gold and blue sticker bearing the state seal and the words, "Guest of Massachusetts." The dates 1630-1930 also are included.

Half a million of these stickers, the first run, now are on the presses and distribution is expected to begin next Thursday. It is planned to give them out through the inspectors of motor vehicles and the state troopers, though information booths along the highways and in municipalities. Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and such agencies will be furnished with a supply on application to the registry.

It is expected that the sign will be recognized throughout the State in a united effort to make the visit of tourists as pleasant and thoroughly enjoyable as is possible, not only with the assistance of local and state police, but through the assistance of the residents of the State themselves in giving directions and information as to historic sites to be found locally and pageantry plans of the communities.

While the first run is of 500,000, it is estimated that the total of these stickers, advertising Massachusetts will be upward of 2,000,000, and that they will be carried home to every state of the Union, to most of the provinces of Canada and to many foreign countries.

GARRETT DEFAULTS; ARREST IS ORDERED

Oliver B. Garrett, former leader of the Boston police liquor squad, was defaulted and a warrant for his arrest issued, when he failed to appear in the Suffolk Superior Court today to stand for trial on indictments returned by the grand jury. His wife and Miss Lillian V. Hatch, also under indictment, were in court when the case was called. Judge David F. Dillon appeared on the bench at 9:30 a. m. and after nearly an hour's delay, asked, "What are we waiting for?"

Herbert Callahan, attorney for Garrett, explained that he expected Garrett to appear at any moment. After considerable delay Mr. Garrett was declared to be in default on all indictments against him and with such default, be becomes a fugitive from justice. Bonds in the Garrett case totaled $6500.

NAVAL PACT PASSES TEST BY 16-4 VOTE

Treaty Goes to American Senate After Approval by Committee

QUICK ACTION URGED BY ADMINISTRATION

Ratification Is Expected by July 15—Opponents to File Minority Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The London Naval Treaty by a 16 to 4 vote was ordered favorably reported for ratification to the Senate by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 23 and the report has been laid before the Senate.

The committee's vote clears the way for senatorial action. As long as the pact was in committee the opposition, which is endeavoring to delay consideration until next winter, was in a strategically strong position to keep the Senate from acting on the treaty.

Administration floor leaders are now in a position to force action and if the opposition opposes it to put the responsibility of filibuster and delay squarely on its shoulders. It is the plan of Administration leaders to bring about an early vote on the pact by the use of cloture, if that becomes necessary. They expect to see the treaty ratified by July 15.

Two Reports Submitted

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the committee, announced that his report would consist only of a formal announcement of the committee's approval. Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, leading opponent of the pact, stated that he would file a minority report, going fully into the opposition's objections to the agreement.

Those voting against the pact were: Johnson, Shipstead, Robinson (Indiana), and Moses, Republicans.

Those voting for it were: Borah, Capper, Gillett, Reed, Fess, Goff, La Follette and Vandenberg, Republicans. Swanson, Pittman, Robinson (Ark.), Walsh (Mont.), Harrison, George, Black and Wagner, Democrats.

Mr. Borah said the committee report will consist of a brief sentence in the form of a resolution for ratification. It is not customary for the committee report on a treaty to say anything more, Mr. Borah explained. Each of the four dissenting senators reserved the right to submit a minority report.

History of Negotiations

After three months of negotiations at London, which themselves followed a long exchange of views through diplomatic channels, the treaty of London was brought back to Washington on April 30, presented to President Hoover by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and sent to the Senate immediately.

By its terms the United States, Great Britain, and Japan agree for the first time in history to limit all classes of naval armaments. A battleship holiday is to prevail until 1936, and aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines are all limited and proscribed.

France and Italy also signed the treaty, but only such parts as refer to the battleship holiday and to various technical agreements.

Before the Foreign Relations Committee and the Naval Affairs Committee, which also held hearings on the treaty, the agreement was explained by the delegation which negotiated it and criticized by several veteran admirals who are members of the Naval General Board. Objections were on the ground that the United States by the terms of the treaty had cut its fleet below the standards required for national defense, and would be forced to construct unsuitable classes of ships. Naval opinion, however, was divided, and equally eminent admirals, led by William V. Pratt, commander of the Atlantic Fleet, maintained that the treaty was satisfactory in all its details.

Polish Diet Session Closed by President

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—As expected, Prof. Ignace Moscicki, President of Poland, has closed, before it could transact any business, the extraordinary diet session summoned by Ignace Daszynski, speaker, for June 23.

Although nobody believed the session would take place, consternation prevails among the Opposition members and collection of signatures for a renewed petition to the President to call another extraordinary session has already begun.

The Opposition asserts the President intends to dissolve Parliament June 29, day of the congress in Cracow arranged by the Opposition to demand the resignation of the Government, including Marshal Pilsudski. The general opinion is the Government will refuse to give way and it is supposed new elections will be decreed in March.

Strike Crowds Clash With Seville Police

SEVILLE, Spain (AP)—Many persons were wounded during rioting June 23, resulting from a sudden conflict between the police and strikers.

The police fired into the crowds in an effort to suppress demonstrations.

ENGLISH CHURCH SEEKS TO HELP CHORUS GIRLS

Birmingham Starts Crusade to Provide Residential Club for Actresses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—It is hoped by many social workers that one of the results of the Birmingham Crusade which was held recently will be that out of the quickening of the social conscience and the new enthusiasm which it has aroused for practical Christianity there will arise a residential club for young actresses and chorus girls, who are either visiting the city or are permanently employed there.

Canon Guy Rogers, Rector of Birmingham, who is deeply concerned for the welfare of these young artists, pointed out the other day that many of the lodgings in the theatrical quarters of Birmingham—as in any other city—were deplorable, but that at present there was no theatrical hostel to which girls could go instead of to lodgings. "The ordinary chorus girl has been accustomed by tradition to economize on board and lodging and be extravagant on dress," he said. "The result is injurious both to her health and her social standing. She is isolated by the hours of her work from contact with the normal interests of the rest of the community, and often comes to be looked upon as a pariah by the respectable and a prey by the vicious. No Christian community should be content to allow such an estimate of human personality to prevail, or to tolerate conditions which make such an estimate conceivably possible."

"The Birmingham Crusade is a united attempt by the Church of England and the Free Churches to put the Christian faith before the people of Birmingham, and especially before those who do not belong to any Christian community," wrote the Bishop of Birmingham in the Crusade handbook. "Those who have organized it seek solely the welfare of the community, and I am sure it ought to do much good."

"The Crusade cannot but be of inestimable value in the civic and social life of Birmingham," was the Lord Mayor's message.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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POWER CONFERENCE URGED TO STUDY DAM CONSTRUCTION

(Continued from Page 1)

Nikolaus Holz maintained every structure rests on two foundations—design and its execution. The design is not the principal item, he added.

Leroy Francis Harza, Chicago, opposed Government regulations involving technical matters. The art and science of developing dams have not yet reached the stage where one can say which way is right and which wrong, he continued. When Government regulations have once been established it is hard to change them. Thus they are liable to handicap development. Government regulations should provide for the establishment of a consulting board of competent men and that is about as far as such regulations should go. No dam of the magnitude of the Francis Dam in the United States should have been built without such a board. In fact, if such a board had existed this dam would never have been built as the foundation is not sound, Mr. Harza said.

Novel Locomotive Types

Many railway engineers attending the World Power Conference were attracted by a small exhibition of novel types of German locomotives arranged by the German Railway Company.

Most of these engines show a radical departure in construction. One is fed by coal dust instead of ordinary coal. The fireman no longer needs to attend to a blazing fire but the coal is pressed from the tender through a pipe into the firebox. It develops tremendous heat.

Another engine is driven by compressed air generated by a Diesel engine.

Most interesting, however, is the new Schwartzkopf-Loeffler locomotive, which has a pressure of 120 atmospheres, or about eight times more than the ordinary express engine and twice as much as the very latest type of high pressure engine. This engine uses steam in place of water, so to speak. The steam is circulated until it reaches a temperature of 500 degrees Centigrade and a pressure of 100 atmospheres. The boiler does not come into contact with the flames. The steam is used for converting the small quantity of water in it into steam.

Some interesting figures regarding cracking of oil in the United States for the production of gasoline were mentioned in one of the recent committee meetings by Dr. Gustav Egloff, of the United States. The growth of the cracking process in the United States conserved 500,000,000 barrels of crude oil in 1929, he said. It produced over 6,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline, one-third the total motor fuel produced in the United States in 1929. There is over $275,000,000 invested in cracking equipment in the United States.

Installations based on the system developed in the United States are now widely used. England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Rumania, Poland, and Belgium are beginning to produce cracked gasoline. The cracking process has been considered chiefly as a means of producing gasoline from petroleum, but it is more than that. It can convert petroleum oil, coal tars, shale oils, and even vegetable and fish oils into motor fuels.

Stationary Diesel Engine

The stationary Diesel engine in its various aspects was discussed at the Second World Power Conference, here.

In the United States, according to a paper submitted by J. Kuttner, America, importance is attached to the production and sale of standard types of simple design of stationary Diesel engines. Every small farm is to have its own engine. In Europe there is a tendency toward designing each large engine separately, Prof. Dr. Naegel, who prepared the general report, declares. Nevertheless, there is a remarkable increase in the use of the stationary Diesel engine in Europe.

The Diesel engine is valued in European power plants as a peak load engine. In this capacity, it can increase the load factor of a steam power plant most considerably, even if it runs only two hours daily, M. Gercke, Germany, states. The peak load Diesel engine with additional charge, however, shows a certain lack of stability owing to slower ignition while starting which is due to the lower compression. The four-stroke engine is no longer considered for more than 1000 kilowatts in Germany.

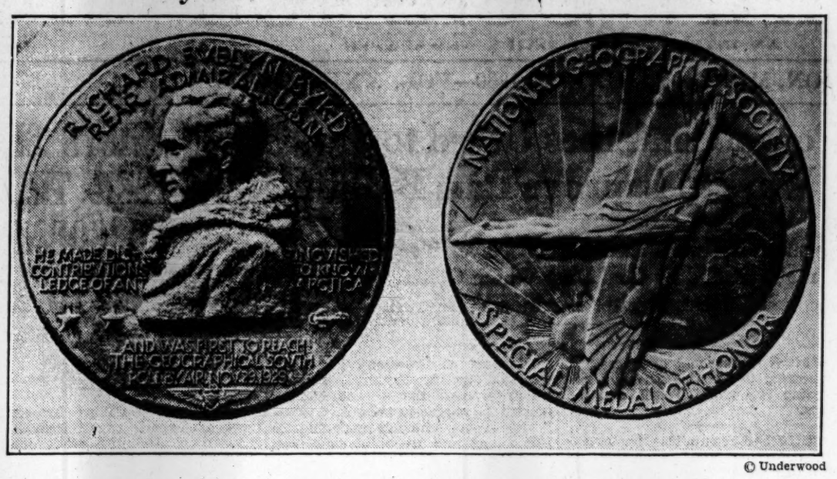
The light, fast-running double acting, two-stroke engine guarantees simplest design and best performance, Herr Gercke believes. He describes the Diesel engine power plant in Henningsdorf, near Berlin, which is considered the largest of its kind in the world and then discusses a plan for a plant of 2x20,500 horsepower in 2x8 cylinders. He finally points to the possibility of coupling an electric power plant with a gas works plant by operating a gas engine with surplus gas from the gas works.

Professor Naegel raises the question in his general report in what manner the peak load of the power plant coincides with the surplus gas production of the gas works. Professor Naegel also points to the coupling of several engines in one unit which, so he writes, produces favorable prices. Considerable progress has been made in this line in the last four years, opening up new possibilities for using the Diesel engine, he writes. In concluding his report he raises the question of the economy of additional charge engines in new units and asks whether two-stroke engines can be furnished with additional charge with the aid of the exhaust gas.

Prof. P. Ostertag and A. Buechli submitted papers on Switzerland's two leading Diesel engine factories Gebrüder Sulzer have now taken up the construction of a double acting two-stroke engine for high performances. Airless injection and the operation of the air flow used for the additional charge by special pistons are two interesting features. Herr Buechli discusses the uses of the exhaust gas turbine for the additional charge of four-stroke engines. He holds, that the single acting four-stroke additional charge engine has the same weight as the double acting two-stroke engine of the same performance. In his general report, Prof Naegel asks whether additional charge is economically justified in new units compared with correspondingly larger engines without additional charge. He also raised the question whether it is possible to equip two-stroke engines with additional charge with the aid of the exhaust gas.

Alan E. L. Chorlton, England, submitted a paper entitled, "Notes on Heavy Oil Engine Research," in which he discusses oscillations which play an increasingly important rôle in fast-running Diesel engines. A. L. Bird, England, deals in his paper with the characteristics of nozzles and sprays. Injection and combustion in an experimental cylinder were photographed. A Czechoslovakian paper by C. Machacek and J. Pecirka describes a double acting four-stroke tandem Diesel engine with horizontal cylinders built by the Skoda works. Discussing big gas engines, the writers believe that they are less economical than turbines. They hold that gas from foundries can be burned with more advantage in ovens and under boilers than in engines.

Byrd Achievement Embossed in Gold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NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY
SPECIAL MEDAL OF HONOR

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Special Gold Medal of the National Geographic Society Awarded to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and Presented to Him by President Hoover at Washington, June 20.

BYRD RETURNS TO NEW YORK FOR FRESH HONORS

Talks With Lindbergh—Will Get Arbitration Association Medal June 25

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, accompanied by Mrs Byrd and his son Dick, arrived here June 23, from Washington, for a four-day program of luncheons, dinners and other events that have been scheduled in his honor here and in Albany before he goes to Boston on June 27.

Admiral Byrd's first appointment was with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. At noon Admiral Byrd was the guest at a reception and luncheon given by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. A number of distinguished citizens formed the reception committee.

In the evening he is scheduled to attend a dinner given by Norsemen Lodge, No. 878, F. and A. M., in honor of Bernt Balchen at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn. At 9 o'clock he will take part in a special radiocast to the school children of America over a coast-to-coast network. Bernt Balchen, who was at the controls during the flight over the south pole, and Paul Siple, the Boy Scout who accompanied the expedition, are also to speak.

Admiral Byrd and his party will leave New York for Albany on June 24, on board a United States destroyer, where he will be received by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The party will return to New York by train that night.

Outstanding in this week's program will be a luncheon given in honor of Admiral Byrd by the American Arbitration Association at the Hotel Astor, June 25. More than 1500 acceptances have been received. Trade associations and civic organizations will be represented. The feature will be the presentation to Admiral Byrd of the association's gold medal for distinguished service. Mrs. Vincent Astor will present the medal.

To aid members of the expedition who are not returning to positions which they held before setting out two years ago, a temporary employment bureau has been set up in the expedition's headquarters, Hotel Biltmore.

ECONOMISTS SEE BRIGHTER TIMES AROUND CORNER

(Continued from Page 1)

be well under way by Labor Day, according to Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company. In his opinion, consumption is daily continuing to outstrip production, and he believes that with a consequent return to top-load production sound economic conditions will inevitably follow within two or three months.

Addressing the annual meeting of the University of Rochester Alumni Association, after having received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the university, Colonel Ayres described the present price deflation as "one of the most unmistakable depressions of the 'U' shape variety which this nation has known."

"We are now in what I believe to be the first stage of a slightly perceptible upward turn in the business cycle," he said, "and even if affairs do not improve radically during July and August, the nation will be forced to operate at capacity production to avoid acute shortage of commodities.

"Present production is comparable to that which followed a slight depression in 1924. But the international market in general, and the American market in particular, have broadened with such leaps and bounds in past six years that production today is not keeping pace with demand for products."

Harvard Society Thinks Brisk Business Coming

Doubtful sentiment and conflicting tendencies within business itself, such as are now in evidence, not infrequently mark the formative stage of recovery in the opinion of the Harvard Economic Society.

The current weekly letter of the society says:

"The fears peculiar to the present situation can be lessened by a reasoned consideration of actual conditions.

"The Washington conferences, and related or similar efforts to relieve unemployment, are likely to have important favorable results within a few months, as evidenced by continuing large appropriations, both public and private, for expansion and improvement.

"The discouraging element in this case has been the delay; but the fact that a large portion of these extraordinary expenditures is yet to be made is a favorable element in the present outlook.

"The removal, for a considerable time, of the tariff controversy from the field of legislation will be a relief and an aid to business; and the effects of the new law upon our foreign business relations may not be so dire as have been predicted.

"In any case, the revival of 1922 shows that our own recuperative powers are so great that domestic business recovery can occur in spite of a decline in foreign demand for our goods.

"The prolonged weakness in commodity prices remains one of the most disquieting elements in the situation, and has already brought some prices—particularly among the very commodities which are marked by surplus world supplies—to 1913 levels.

"The repeated severe reactions in stock prices are important factors in holding back business revival because of their wide effect upon sentiment. The occurrence of such reactions reflects instability in the stock market, but the continued and large accumulation of stocks for investment is a clear sign that present prices are not too high, according to the long-run appraisal of prudent investors.

"The reduction of the New York rediscount rate is a new confirmation of bank policy, and we believe that easy money will persist at least through 1930.

"When these considerations are held in view, the current fears appear greater than warranted. Those peculiar to the present situation have been augmented. They, together with the pessimism customary in an interval of stabilization, dominate present business sentiment."

St. Louis Dedicates $4,500,000 Courts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A new generation turned its back on generations past when St. Louis bench and bar forsook the old courthouse June 21 and with a dignified procession moved seven blocks westward to the new $4,500,000 Civil Courts Building overlooking what is one day to be a splendid memorial plaza. A justice of the United States Supreme Court, the Governor of Missouri and prominent figures in the legal life of the middle West were among the 5000 who gathered to watch the old exchanged for the new.

Down Broadway, near the broad Mississippi River, the new courthouse saw the procession momentarily pause in its steps in respect to its crowding memories. For 97 years St. Louis had used its rooms to right wrongs at law.

There Dred Scott first petitioned for his freedom. Benton and Bates and Douglas spoke under flares in the rotunda. From its site the first Oregon train set out a century before. The chief historical structure of an old and historical city, the valedictories of the speakers went back to the time when five blocks from the river put the old courthouse on the edge of the far western trading post.

Unique Collection Given to Columbia

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia University, June 21, announced receipt of a collection of unique and ancient books dealing with weights and measures from Samuel S. Dale of Boston.

Mr. Dale, who was formerly editor of the Textile World Record, said the collection included "as far as possible a copy of every book, pamphlet and governmental document dealing with the origin, history, development and science of weights and measures issued in any language at any time."

The collection, comprising between 1000 and 1200 books and 700 pamphlets, published from 1520 to the present, was given in memory of the donor's father and mother, Thomas and Fanny Dale of Little Falls, N. Y.

AIR LINE ESTABLISHES 7-CENT-PER-MILE RATE

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A rate of seven cents per mile for air travel has been put into effect by the T. A. T.-Maddux Air Lines, it was announced June 21, an increase of two cents over the winter rate established Jan. 14.

The low winter rate experiment "proved beyond doubt," the company said, 'that it was fare, not fear" which kept most travelers from using air lines."

OIL MEN ASSAIL LUBRICANT LAW IN CONNECTICUT

Constitutional Court Sits to Judge Standing of Grading Act

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—A constitutional court, the third to meet in Connecticut in the last 30 years, heard the opening arguments June 23 of leading oil companies in their attack on the constitutionality of the state law limiting the grades of motor lubricating oils to be sold in Connecticut Judges Augustus N. Hand, Edwin S. Thomas and Warren B. Burrows were on the bench in Federal Court.

Lucius F. Robinson of Hartford, head of counsel representing the Atlantic, Gulf and Sinclair Refining Companies, and Standard, Beacon, Shell Eastern, Tidewater and Vacuum Oil Companies and Texas and Mexican Petroleum Companies, opened the session with a motion for a preliminary injunction restraining Gov. John H. Trumbull, Robins B. Stoeckel, state motor commissioner, and the nine state's attorneys of Connecticut from enforcing the law. Decision was reserved.

Mr. Robinson criticized the law which, he said, in effect transfers from the State of Connecticut to a federal bureau the establishment of legal standards for oil to be sold in the State.

The law passed by the 1929 Legislature stipulates that no lubricating oil shall be sold in Connecticut "that does not equal or better in quality and specifications that known as the United States standard specifications for motor oils." These standards have been set by the United States bureau of markets of the Department of Commerce.

The law further requires, Mr. Robinson said, that all containers of motor oil shall bear the guarantee that the oil contained meets the requirements of law.

Mr. Robinson argued the law placed an unreasonable burden on interstate commerce; that it was without constitutional foundation or justification; that it failed to protect the consumer, and that it was marked by an absence of purpose.

Many standard grades of lubricating oils, Mr. Robinson said, are made illegal in Connecticut, under this law. These oils, he said, are designed for special purposes under special conditions. An array of technical witnesses for the oil companies were called to the stand. It was brought out that Connecticut was the only state to have such a law on its statute books.

NEW CLOCK INVENTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALFORD, Eng.—There has been placed on the market here a new self-winding clock, the invention of Harold Bold of this city. The clock, which is simple in design, has been patented and is operated by the falling of a weighted arm or lever and governed by a pocket-watch balance. As the weighted lever reaches the limit of its fall it makes contact with an electrical circuit, charged by a cheap flash lamp battery, and is at once raised to its original place.

Woman Poet Wins Medal of Society

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Jessie B. Rittenhouse, poet, anthologist and first secretary of the Poetry Society of America, who conducts poetry courses at Rollins College here, has received the first medal ever presented by the Poetry Society of America to a living poet. The presentation was made recently at a dinner given in New York City, in honor of her husband, Clinton Scollard, who celebrated on this occasion the fiftieth anniversary of the first appearance of his work in print.

Many high tributes were paid to Mrs. Rittenhouse at the presentation ceremony and poems composed especially for the occasion were read by Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, Irving Bacheller, Arthur Guiterman and Mrs. Edwin Markham.

Mrs. Rittenhouse is founder of the Poetry Society of Florida, and has been conducting a series of lectures on modern poetry, under auspices of this organization in connection with her teaching at Rollins.

M. D. POST PASSES ON

CLARKSBURG, W. Va. (AP)—Melville Davisson Post, short story writer, passed on June 23.

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THE ETERNAL ARTS OF THE EAST
Charming Garden Figures
From Japan

NO JAPANESE garden is quite perfect without a playful or poetic figure to inhabit it and complete its illusion. Most often it is some engaging water creature to stand by a pond or stream or to suggest the presence of water if it does not actually exist. Nothing could be more happily in the vein than a group of porcelain cranes that have just come to the Eternal Arts of the East from Japan. Black and white with rose crown patches and long metal legs, their attitudes are delightful and so lifelike that at a little distance one seems to be looking at the actual birds. They would be exquisite to place among Japanese irises or beside a lotus pool, just as one sees them in old color prints. A set of three, 3 feet 6 inches tall, is $250. Smaller ones are $15 each, and graceful white crested herons are also $15. They all have metal bases that may be sunk into the ground to hold them securely in position.

There are also highly decorative and amusing porcelain ducks and geese with orange bills and feet, in drolly naturalistic attitudes, for $15. Charming little porcelain rabbits are $2 to $4.50. And large, wise-looking and handsome cats, in crackled white or green pottery, are $35.

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TOP OF MT. HOOD SOON AVAILABLE BY CABLE TRAM

Government Authorizes Line That Will Not Mar Beauty of Peak

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The electric cable railways which carry enthusiastic tourists to the summits of some of Switzerland's most famous alpine peaks are likely to have their American counterpart in the near future. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, has given his approval to a plan which provides for the building of a cable tram line to the summit of Mt. Hood in Oregon.

For the first time one of the nation's tallest peaks will be accessible by this method to the traveler who lacks the time or the inclination to scale its cloud-girdled spurs, forests and summits by means only of his two legs.

The Department of Agriculture hesitated a long time over the idea of permitting a privately owned, profit-making project to be established on public property which might conceivably mar the beauty of a public park. Mr. Hyde's predecessor, William M. Jardine, has appointed a commission to report on the advisability of making such an exception to the policy of the Government in respect to national park lands.

The majority report of the commission came to the conclusion that the greater direct values of the area and the greater fame for it could, in the long run, be secured without a tram and cable way to the summit, rather than with it.

Dissenters Agree on Point

However, in their report, the two dissenting agreed with the third member in "fully recognizing the values" of the proposed development, "which they concede to be substantial and numerous." They further agreed in the opinion that the dangers of immediately impairing the beauty of the mountain to the extent of detracting from the maximum inspirational value of the peak could largely be minimized by appropriate planning.

Mr. Hyde, in expressing his opinion on the commission's report, took into consideration the possibility of damage to the natural beauty of the mountain. He agreed with the majority in that no "fixed and irremedial alteration of natural conditions is necessary."

"Furthermore," he said, "if a cable way proves detrimental, it can be removed. Few, if any, visible traces or it would remain after the lapse of a short time. Rightly or wrongly, the great majority of the people most directly concerned, the citizens of Oregon, are sincerely and strongly in favor of the project. To deny them would be accepted as a wholly arbitrary and unwarranted exercise of federal authority."

The advantages of the proposal he finds very strong, especially in view of the fact that the Government is in no position to build substitute facilities at its own expense. "Wholly at private expense and without any outlay of public funds, it will afford the people, not alone of Oregon, but of the nation, a new facility of service, a new means of pleasure, inspiration and education not otherwise open to any but the few. To reject it without offering in its stead something of reasonably equal or greater advantage is difficult," Mr. Hyde said.

Provides Against Abuses

'To deny the cable way at this time means to refuse a method of use and enjoyment which can be available quickly, for the sake of values which may be equally as great or greater, but which cannot be available for several years."

In view of these considerations, Mr. Hyde stated he was willing to authorize the construction of a cable way. However, his permission is subject to very definite and strict regulation in order to minimize as much as possible any sacrifice of scenic beauty.

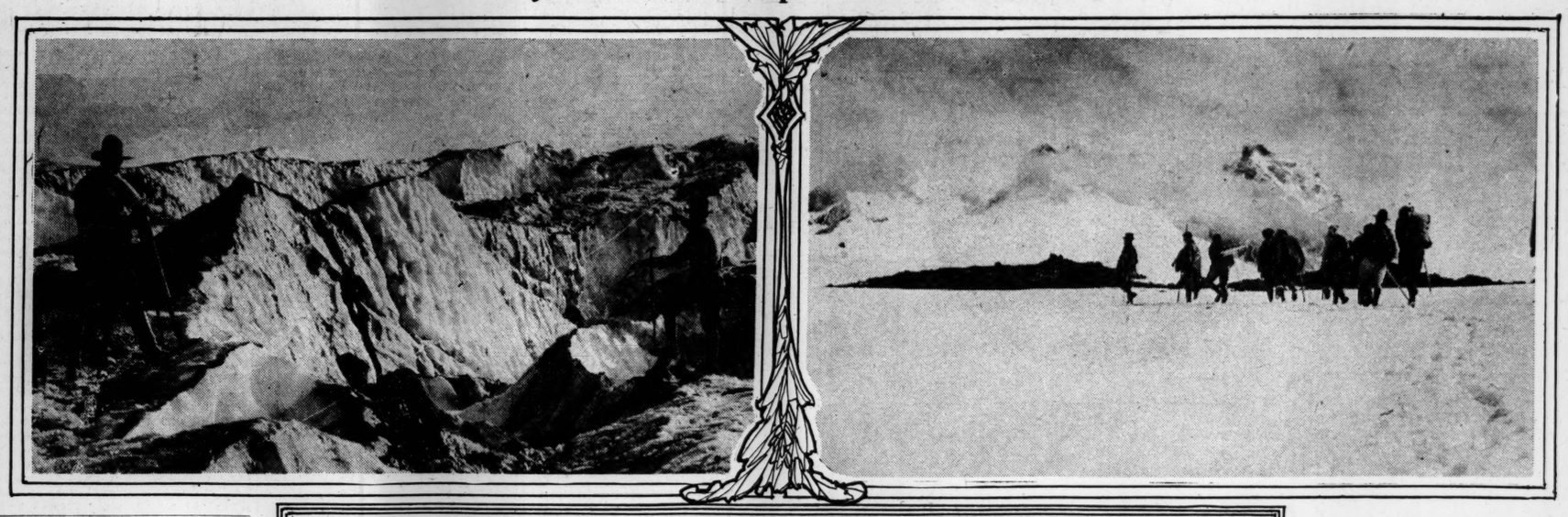
"The department will insist," he said, "upon satisfactory guarantees that such construction will not be governed by purely financial or commercial considerations and that the æsthetic and artistic requirements of the site will be protected and preserved. In other words, I must be convinced that the project will not be a profit-making eyesore, designed merely to handle the largest number of people in the most expeditious and mechanically effective way.

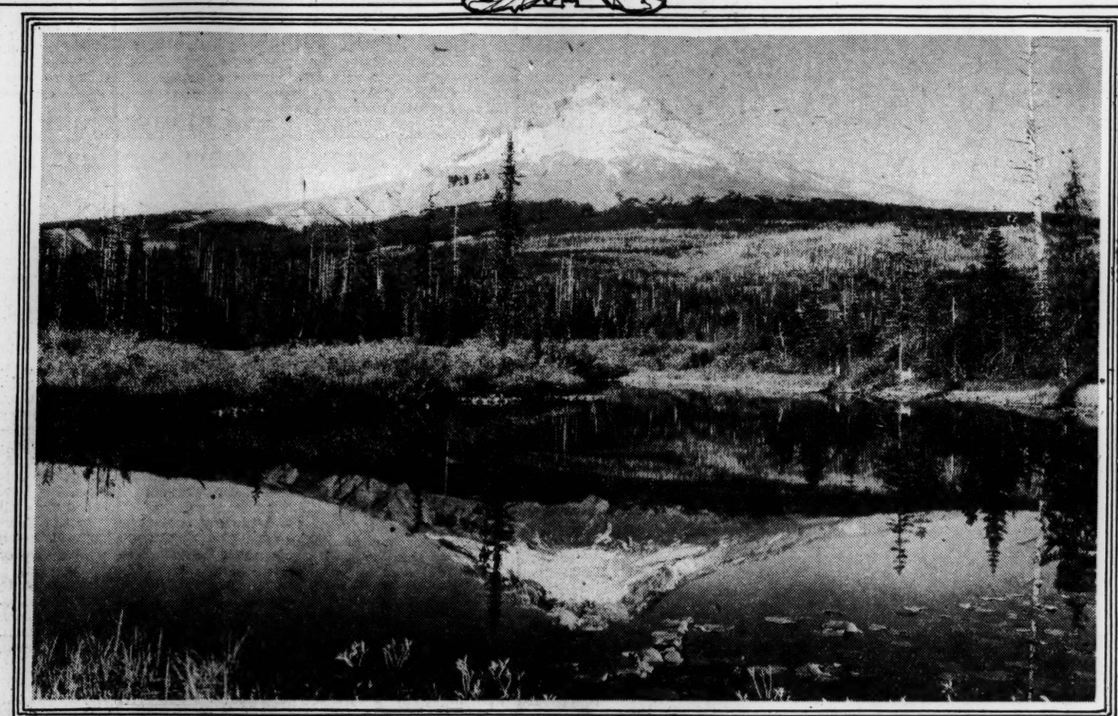
"Regard must be had for the individual patron's realization of beauty and inspiration. All structures must be so arranged and conducted as to permit each visitor to secure from the area the full measufe of its beauty and stimulus, and so designed architecturally as to hold to a minimum any adverse effect it may have upon the use and enjoyment of the area by the larger numbers who prefer to distribute themselves throughout the timberline zone.

"There must also be ample surety that if the project becomes objectionable so as to require its discontinuance there will be a complete and satisfactory restoration of the site to its former natural condition. If these requirements are met I shall be willing to authorize the privilege."

It is understood that actual construction work will be begun in the near future.

'Beyond These Alps' Lie the Rockies





NOT THE MATTERHORN BUT NONE THE LESS MAJESTIC

Mt. Hood in the Cascades of Oregon Has All the Attributes of Some of Its Counterparts in Other Famous Mountain Regions of the World. There Are the Richly Wooded Sides, the Precipitous Slopes, the Glaciers Wending Their Ponderous Way Down Its Sides, the Snow Fields, the Crevasses and the Rocky Pinnacles. There Are Also the Mountain Climbing Parties That Beset Its Steeps and the Country Surrounding Its Snow-Capped Summit Is Majestic in Its Beauty. At the Upper Left Is a View of Eliot Glacier and at the Right Sandy Glacier With a Climbing Party 9000 Feet Up. The Bottom Picture Is a View of Mt. Hood From the Shores of Plashy Tarn, One of the Many Cool Limpid Lakes That Abound in the Region.

Upper Photos © Charles E. Gratke

Paris to Entertain American Delegates

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—"La grande semaine," the week which marks the height of the Paris season, is being extended to a fortnight this year in honor of the delegation from 22 American nations who will participate in the festivities organized by the Franco-American committee.

The Paris season ordinarily ends too early for many American visitors to enjoy its climax. Extension of the final date from June 30 to July 6 is especially welcomed by American visitors because it will bring within the season's limit the dates of July 1, which is celebrated in Latin-American countries as the anniversary of Simon Bolivar, the South American Liberator, and which is also Canada's national holiday, and July 4, Independence Day in the United States.

Entertainments planned by the Franco-American committee in celebration of its 20th anniversary include a dinner to be given by the President of the Republic to the ambassadors and ministers of the 22 American nations, and numerous other receptions, garden parties and dinners by the City of Paris, the Chamber of Commerce and Franco-American organizations.

In view of these festivities the exodus of Parisian society to the country is expected to be postponed.

Reds Ask Writers to Tell War Stand

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The International Bureau of Revolutionary Literature has sent to a number of writers in western Europe and America the question, "What will be your position in event of war against the Soviet Union?"

Theodore Dreiser, who was the sole American represented in the replies June 23, pronounced himself against any conflict with the Soviet Union and expressed the opinion, "Soviet Russia is an economic political system which already can compete with western capitalism and in the future will be stronger than it." G. Bernard Shaw dispatched a characteristic message. "They will probably hang me."

H. G. Wells declared he opposed any demonstrations against the Soviet Union and always defended straightforward friendly relations with it. Some Communists or Communist sympathizers among German men of letters expressed readiness to place themselves at the disposition of the Red Army or German Communist Party in event of war.

Cement Maker Says Tariff Is No Benefit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — hTe tariff rate on cement as provided in the new Hawley-Smoot schedule "will not in any way benefit the domestic producer in the interior markets," according to H. Struckmann, president of the International Cement Corporation, one of the largest units in the $1,000,000,000 American cement industry. Domestic protection offered under the new rate is 6 cents for 100 pounds, or 22.8 cents a barrel, which is not sufficient, Mr. Struckmann said, to "offset the advantages of many European manufacturers in American seacoast markets."

"The brief filed with Congress by the cement indsutry in the interests of tariff showed," Mr. Struckmann continued, "that the advantage of the importer ranged from 38 cents a barrel at Galveston, Tex., to $1.16 a barrel at Miami, Fla. This advantage is due almost entirely to the direct and indirect labor charges in the manufacture and transportation of cement.

"The tariff granted will hardly be noticed by the cement industry for several months, as contract obligations outstanding are probably sufficient to take care of a considerable part of any business offered for some time. Ultimately the domestic producers should reap some benefit in the coastal markets but they will not in any way benefit in the interior markets."

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR ELECT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. — Benn Kenyon of Auburn was elected grand commander of the Grand Commandery of New York, Knights Templar, at the annual conclave just ended here, to succeed William D. Cushman of Buffalo. Auburn was chosen for the next conclave.

INDUSTRY TOLD TO KEEP WATCH ON PRODUCTION

Speaker at Special Libraries Convention Emphasizes Economic Research

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—Responsibility for unemployment lies with industry, which heretofore has placed too much stress on production Dr. Louis C. Block, San Francisco statistician of the division of labor and law enforcement, declared before the civic-social group of the Special Libraries Association convention here June 20.

"We must learn to think of industry not in terms of how much goods we can turn out or how much money we can make, but in terms of general welfare and employment," Mr. Block stated.

Overproduction is a basic economic handicap, he said. Cycles of business depression can be averted, but first it will be necessary to have a department in the Government devoted to research so that an unemployment crisis could be foreseen. Manufacturers are too apt to forget about unemployment when business is good, the speaker declared. He advocated a five-day week, shorter working hours, and a nation-wide employment service.

At the final session of the association, Miss Margaret Reynolds, Milwaukee, was elected president; Miss Messie Callam, Pittsburgh, was chosen first vice-president; Mrs. Louise Dorn, Detroit, second vice-president; Miss Elizabeth Cullen, Washington, treasurer; and Angus Fletcher, New York, director.

LARGE FLYING BOATS ON WAY TO ICELAND

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Two of the largest flying boats in the Royal Air Force left Britain June 22 on the first stage of a 1300-mile journey to Iceland to attend the celebration of the 1000th anniversary of the formation of the Icelandic Parliament and reached Stornoway, a distance of 550 miles, by evening.

The flight which is said to be the longest ever undertaken by such large flying boats (each weighs 20 tons and accommodates three officers and six men) is being continued from Stornoway via Faroe Islands to Reykjavik, where the craft will join H. M. S. Rodney, representing the British navy at the festivities.

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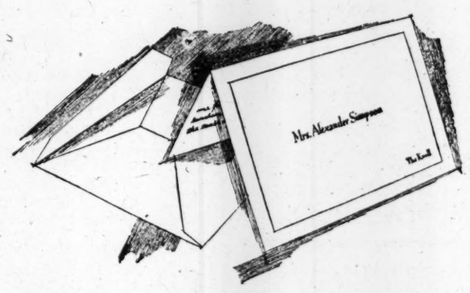

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ELECTRIC FIRM PLANS OUTDOOR TESTING PLANT

General Electric Shop to Experiment Under All Conditions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—A large outdoor electric experimental laboratory which will make tests of transmission line equipment under natural conditions, is to be constructed here by the General Electric Company, it was announced June 23.

The new "blue-sky" experimental room is to be operated as a separate unit from the artificial lightning laboratory of the company here, at which flashes up to 5,000,000 volts recently were developed.

Newly designed equipment will be installed in the laboratory under normal operating conditions to enable the engineers to detect the effect of wind and rain, storm and sunshine upon it. Thus it will not be necessary to wait until the equipment is in actual service to know what improvements are necessary to meet unusual weather conditions.

In the new laboratory practically all equipment associated with the use and production of transmisison lines at high or low voltages can be tested. Three transformers in chain will be installed. These will be designed for continuous operation at full voltage. In this manner tests may be run out-of-doors for a considerable time, especially when weather changes are expected.

Engineers, for example, may want to know what a certain piece of equipment will do in sub-zero weather and if the temperature should rise considerably, insulators might collect considerable deposits of frost, making test conditions of unusual value and interest. Conversely, if warm weather prevails and it is desired to test a string of insulators which are gradually collecting a coating of sleet as the temperature drops, further valuable results may be obtained. Artificial rain also will be introduced in the new laboratory.

St. Joseph's Drum Corp Wins Prize

PAWTUCKET, R. I. (AP)—St. Joseph's Drum Corps of Fitchburg, Mass., was awarded the Senator Jesse H. Metcalf Cup for the best all-round organization of Massachusetts at the closing session of the fifteenth annual convention of the Massachusetts Fifers and Drummers Association here June 22.

The Peter G. Gerry Cup, for the best all-round corps outside Massachusetts, was awarded the Silk City Fife and Drum Corps of South Manchester, Conn. Cups for clubs traveling farthest to attend the convention were awarded the Lancraft Drum Corps, New Haven, and the Marine Drum Corps, Willimansett., Mass.

William Dailey, Pawtucket, was re-elected president. Frank La Croix, Chicopee, Mass., was named vice-president; Vernon Fairhurst, Pawtucket, secretary-treasurer, and John Fleming, Willimansett, out-of-state delegate to convention.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL NOW IN FULL BLOOM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Mountain Laurel, Connecticut's state flower, is at the height of its glory according to a statement by R. M. Ross, forester for the Connecticut Forest and Park Association. Mr. Ross states that those who only travel the main highways of Connecticut little realize the attractiveness and beauty of the secondary roads, especially at this time of the year when the laurel is in full bloom.

Mr. Ross has just returned from a trip to the People's State Forest in the town of Barkhamsted, where he found that much of this 1800-acre state forest is carpeted with laurel in full bloom. The great clusters of pink and white flowers give a roselike glow to the whole area.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Crimson Ramblers.
5:30 WEEI Ensemble.
6:00 New England Coke Orchestra.
6:30 Announcements; baseball; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI Organist Del Castillo.
7:30 NBC, "Believe It or Not" sketch.
8:00 NBC, "Symphonic Rhythm Makers."
8:30 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; quartet.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Orchestra; women's chorus.
10:00 NBC, Ovaltine Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, Shell Orchestra; pianos; trio.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m))

5:30 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:55 Road Man; time; weather; Radiogram.
6:04 Announcement; agriculture markets.
6:15 Bookman; Digest; baseball.
6:30 Theremin Recital, Misch Tulin.
6:45 Scott Oracle.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 To be announced.
7:30 NBC, Roxy's Gang.
8:30 Sketch, "The First Alarm."
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; trio; pianos.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Baseball; Sport Digest; Radiogram.
11:00 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Vosiners Orchestra.
5:45 Legal Stampers Orchestra; time.
6:00 Troubadours Orchestra.
6:15 Purple Petrolizers Orchestra.
6:30 Ecco Good News Bearers Orchestra.
6:45 Grenadiers Orchestra.
6:59 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 The Lady of the Ivories.
7:20 "Newspaper Sidelights"; time.
7:30 Cambridge Tercentenary talk.
7:35 The Magic Hand at the Console.
7:45 CBS, Bernhard Levitow's Ensemble.
8:00 The Master Plumbers' Orchestra.
8:75 CBS, Bankers Economic Service.
8:30 CBS, Ceco Couriers; Henry Burbig.
9:00 CBS, Veedol Hour, presenting Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.
10:00 CBS, "Mardi Gras"; popular variety.
10:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist.
10:45 CBS, Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to the United States.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun's Radio Column.
11:30 CBS dance music.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Nocturne."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Program of Favorites.
5:30 Twilight Half Hour; string trio.
6:00 News; Fishermen's Program.
6:30 WHDH Trio; temperature.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:30 p. m.—Doubleheader, Red Sox-Detroit.

Electric Power Declared Ally of Farm Relief

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Electricity will be an important factor in preserving the American farm home, M. S. Winder, executive secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told members of the National Electric Light Association at the close of its convention here June 20.

The uses of electricity in agriculture are increasing year by year, relieving the family of many burdensome tasks, he said. It has served to brighten the home and to make farm life more attractive.

In the past the greatest extension of electric facilities has been in the cities, but now the public utility concerns are turning their attention to the rural districts. Economists agree that this cheaper power will do much to afford real farm relief.

Discussing government ownership, Paul M. Downing, general manager of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, San Francisco, said that the electricity industry on the Pacific coast is opposed to public ownership but that it is strongly in favor of ownership by the public. Most of the companies, he declared, are owned by the public through the widespread distribution of securities.

Bernard F. Weadock, representing the electrical utilities before the Federal Trade Commission in the investigation launched by the Senate, declared that the investigation has divided itself into two parts, one seeking information on methods used by public utilities in influencing public opinion against government ownership, and the other studying the relations between holding companies, supervision contracts and interlocking directorates.

At the close of the convention William A. Jones, Cities Service of New York, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year.

Summer Courses Offered Teachers

The largest summer program of teacher courses ever offered by the division of university extension of the State Department of Education includes courses in literature and educational tendencies which will be held in Boston during July. Both series open Monday, July 7.

"Foundations of Contemporary Literature" will be taught by Robert B. Masterson, headmaster, Roxbury Memorial High School for Boys, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. in the Boston Public Library. Dr. Harry F. Latshaw, instructor in education, Harvard University, will give the course in "Modern Tendencies in Education" which will be held in Room 15, State House, on Mondays at 9 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Mrs. Ella C. Clark, Madison, Wis.
Bobby George, Madison, Wis.
Mrs. Myrtle A. Bennie, Cortland, N. Y.
D. E. Bennie, Cortland, N. Y.
Mrs. J. D. Clark, Madison, Wis.
J. D. Clark, Madison, Wis.
Mrs. Frank R. Clark, Madison, Wis.
Mrs. Minnie E. Martin, Nashville, Tenn.
Miss Katherine Skinner, Paducah, Ky.
Mrs. Mary G. Fox, Tracy, Minn.
Miss Roxcena Gibson, Tracy, Minn.
Miss Viola Leonard, Minneapolis, Minn.
Joseph Zaboy, Valley Road
Mrs. Dorothy Dunkelberger, Dayton, O.
Stanley Dunkelberger, Dayton, O.
Mrs. Jane M. Wheeler, Danbury, Conn.
Miss Martha Ellis, Danbury, Conn.
Mrs. L. F. De Largey, Saginaw, Mich.
Robert J. De Largey, Saginaw, Mich.
Pauline Ireland, Sacramento, Calif.
Katherine Haas, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Nellie M. Love, Gorham, Me.
Elizabeth J. Cleary, Gorham, Me.
A. Whitten, San Francisco, Calif.
Harvey A. Decker, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Georgetta H. Beecher, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Annie M. FitzGerald, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Lena Dagg, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. W. H. Meisner, Kitchener, Ont., Canada
Mrs. Carrietta F. Simpson, Dallas, Tex.
Gail Fairchild Bangs, Birmingham, Mich.
C. H. Bangs, Birmingham, Mich.
Mrs. Emma R. Newton, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
H. D. Bates, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. C. M. Bates, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Mabel M. Adamson, Detroit, Mich.
Harry F. Adamson, Detroit, Mich.
Rose S. Adamson, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Estelle Main, Peoria, Ill.
Mrs. Effie Thomson, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Belle Black Henderson, Tornillo, Tex.
Herbert V. Deike, Toronto, Canada
Mrs. Lotta B. Ball, Highland Park, Mich.
Mrs. Marion A. Henderson, Bay City, Mich.
Mrs. Belle Quick, Swartz Creek, Mich.
Mrs. Grace E. Rowe, Auburn, Me.
Miss Eleanor Rowe, Auburn, Me.
Mrs. Hannah Gaylor, Cleveland, O.
N. L. Newman, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. N. L. Newman, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. C. Cohen, Paterson, N. J.
Mrs. A. N. Pearson, Waterville, Conn.
Miss Nellie Johnson, Waterville, Conn.
Mrs. Walter Pearson, Hartford, Conn.
Walter Pearson, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. H. R. Swartwont, Cleveland, O.
H. R. Swartwont, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. John Busky, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. George Bradford, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Clara L. Carr, Lynbrook, N. Y.
John J. Carr, Lynbrook, N. Y.
D. L. Kahl, Bronxville, N. Y.
Laura Thomas, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Dewey Van Cott, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Dewey Van Cott, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Wm. R. Hill, Salt Lake City, Utah
Mrs. Dow H. Young, Salt Lake City, Utah
Miss Ida Young, Salt Lake City, Utah
G. M. Sangum, Grand Forks, N. D.
Mrs. Effie Fowler Klein, Lynbrook, N. Y.
Mrs. Carroll Hood, Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Mary Argo, Norwood, O.
Mrs. Fannie K. Hirsckler, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. May Hohnstine, Pleasant Ridge, O.
Mrs. Sidney Rainer, Norwood, O.
Irwin Mendosa, New York City
Mrs. W. Mendosa, New York City
W. Mendoza, New York City
Mrs. Minnie S. Munson, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Linnie Belle Clough, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Genevieve S. Hampton, Pleasanton, Calif.
Mrs. S. J. Williams, Montreal, Canada
Miss Bertha A. Brown, Montreal, Canada

ORDER OF AHEPA IN SESSION

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—Delegations from all sections of New England attended the New Hampshire Day celebration of the Order of Ahepa here June 22. The initiation of a class of candidates was preceded by a parade of 1500 members of the order. A banquet was presided over by George E. Phillies of Buffalo, N. Y.

No Big Headlines Here

News Was News Even in the Time of Small Newspapers and It Was Much Harder to Get Then Than It Is Today. Consequently Little Things That Happened Near Home and Were Easily Available to the Reporters of Those Days Were Printed, Such as the Escape of a Hog and the Stealing of a Horse and a Call to Settle Taxes to Avoid Trouble.

Newspaper of Colonial Period Tells How Tea Ships Were Held

Probably the oldest copy in existence of the Norwich Packet, a weekly newspaper published during the Revolutionary period by Alexander Robertson, James Robertson and John Trumbull, printers, of Norwich, Conn., is the prized possession of John W. Eby of Salina, Kan.

The issue, dated Dec. 1773, furnishes advertisers, newsreaders and publishers with a colorful illustration of "how they used to do it" in the news game. It is an heirloom in the Eby family, its original owner, Capt. James Hall, of His Majesty's service, being the father of Mr. Eby's grandmother. The subscription price was 6s. 8d. a year.

Publication of the Norwich Packet, according to library officials in Boston, started in October, 1773, and continued until 1802. The Boston Public Library's oldest copy was printed in 1776. Authorities declared that Mr. Eby's paper must be the oldest Packet in existence. About 12 inches by eight inches, the paper is a marked contrast to present-day newspapers, which measure about 25 by 20 inches. The publisher's place of business in Norwich was "juft across the street from the Court Houfe."

The "deteftable tea" problem was hovering like a cloud over the colonies when Mr. Eby's issue was printed as shown by two items, one dated Boston, Dec. 6, which reads, "On Friday arrived Captain Bruce from London, having on board a quantity of the deteftable article of tea, his ship lays at the fame wharf with Capt. Hall's that fo the persons who watch the one may the more eafily take care of the other alfo."

A unique lost and found advertisement reads, "Broke out of the subfcriber's inclofure about three weeks ago, a white barrow fhote, of about 100lb. weight, no mark artificial or natural, only a short tail and a ring in his fnout; any perfon that can give intelligence of the faid fhote shall be handfomely rewarded by their humble fervant."

This ought to have brought results —"Stolen from the subfcriber, the 12th inftant, a forrel coloured mare with a white fpot on the left side of her neck; carries her mane foftly on the right fide, and generally paces. Six dollars will be paid for the thief and mare, or three dollars for the mare."

The leading editorial was on Happiness. Another advertisement showed that the saddling industry was at its height, and a news item disclosed that burglary at that period was considered an offense meriting a 10-year imprisonment sentence.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 24

Rhythmic Music

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Best bits, "Casey Jones," railroad ballad, "moonlight" medley and "San." 8.

Frohne Sisters, cotralto quartet; Eveready Orchestra (National Carbon—WEAF—T). The Frohnes are really sisters, daughters of a Wisconsin minister. "Raggin' the Scale," "St. Louis Blues" and "Massachusetts" are their bits. Show and pitcure tunes by orchestra. 9.

Happy Wonder Bakers (Continental—WEAF—T). Features, Irving Berlin medley by orchestra, with necessary choruses; "Ida," by male trio; "Limestone Blues." 9:30.

Ray Perkins, "Old Topper"; Cronies Orchestra (Orange Crush—WJZ Chain). Songs at the piano by Mr. Perkins. Popular review by orchestra. 10:30.

"Chicago Variety Program" (CBS—T). Dance fest featuring Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; "Al and Pete," songsters; Tom Gerun's orchestra; Charlie Straight's orchestra. 11:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Socony land Sketch (Standard — WEAF Chain). New England stories. 7:30.

"Frontier Days" (WEAF Chain). Serial western story. 8:30.

"Forty Quarts" (Graybar—CBS—T). A cow for the "Mr. and Mrs." new, rent free summer home. 10.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Salute—Brick and Clay Industry" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). Mixed chorus and orchestra. 10.

Vaudeville (RKO—WEAF—T). One hour. 10:30.

"Grand Opera Miniature" (CBS—T). Ballad version of Verdi's "La Traviata," by mixed quartet and concert orchestra. 10:30.

Orchestral

"The New World Symphony" (CBS—T). Classical half-hour concert directed by Howard Barlow. 6.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Most thrilling bit, "Prelude" to "The Deluge." Most interesting, four-part "Egyptian Impressions" suite of Bainbridge Crist. 6:05.

Savannah Liners Orchestra (Ocean—WJZ, WBZ). Albeniz "Tango in D," "Country Dance," "A Kiss in the Dark" and "Ballet Egyptien" are best bits. 6:15.

Vagabond String Ensemble (CBS—T). Fifteen-minute concert by Emery Deutsch and his orchestra. 7:15.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Return to original form, featuring an orchestra directed by Ludwig Laurier, Milton Cross, announcer and soloist. 11.

Recitals

Emily Woolley, soprano (WJZ Chain). Miss Woolley opens with tango, "En Cuba." 6.

Erva Giles, soprano (WEAF—T). String trio accompaniment. 7.

Lew White, organist (WJZ—T). Familiar classics, ballad, "If I Had a Girl Like You," and traditional "Ay, Ay, Ay." 7:35.

"Cahillogues (WJZ—T). **Marie Cahill,** well-known vaudevillian, in songs and stories. 9:30.

"Songbird" (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Soloist and salon orchestra. 10.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of Hill-Billy music. 7.

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). Alexander Kirilloff's balalaika orchestra; Genia Fonariova, soprano; Nicholas Novakoff, domra soloist. 8.

"Romany Patteran" (CBS—T). Gypsy music. 8:30.

Popular Vocal

"The Two Troupers" (WJZ Chain). Helene Handin and Marcella Shields. 7:15.

Landt Trio; Howard White, pianist (WEAF Chain). 10:15.

Talks

"Topics in Brief" (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). Interpretations of the news by Floyd Gibbons. 6:45. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:45.

"Governor Andros in New England" (WEAF—T). Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Congresswoman from Massachusetts, in "Heroes and Patriots" series. 7:15.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). 11:15.

GOVERNORS' CONVENTION

On Thursday of this week, New England governors will leave the North Station on the Minute Man to attend the annual conference of governors at Salt Lake City, June 30-July 2. The New England delegation will be headed by John H. Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut; Norman S. Case, Governor of Rhode Island; Charles W. Tobey, Governor of New Hampshire, and William S. Youngman, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

Foreign Wars Veterans Elect

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Massachusetts State Department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, elected Dr. Julian D. Lucas of Roxbury commander at the closing session of the 10th annual encampment. George W. Cronin of Somerville was advanced from senior to junior vice-commander and George Farrell of Springfield defeated William Shine of Medford and John H. Lee of Boston for junior vice-commander. Frank Garriepy of Holyoke was elected to the state council of administration for two years. John H. Kelley of Allston and Francis J. Crosby of Malden were elected to five-year terms, and Thomas Vickers of Lowell to a one-year term.

Henry V. O'Day of Brookline won a three-cornered contest for state quartermaster. Peter Pate of Brookline won election as state judge advocate. Wallace Hayes of Rutland, state chaplain, was reëlected for the eighth time.

A resolution stating the veterans' belief that the United States should increase its navy second to none was adopted.

Mrs. Irene Hurley of Lynn, junior vice-president, was chosen president of the auxiliary. Other officers elected were: Senior vice-president, Miss Mary T. Grennan of Brookline; junior vice-president, Mrs. Irene Forrest of Springfield; treasurer, Mrs. Katy Olsen of Quincy; chaplain, Mrs. Frances Downey of Everett. Mrs. Hazel Shields of Lynn was appointed secretary.

Negroes in Politics, Topic at Convention

Efforts to trace the political future of the Negro will be made by delegates from all over the country when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People convenes at Springfield, June 25, for its annual seven-day confernece.

The recent unsuccessful efforts to confirm the nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the United States Supreme Court, revealed unmistakably the political power of the Negroes and turned the attention of the convention to their political future.

What course they should follow as voters, their economic opportunity and how to obtain justice for them in the courts are subjects to be presented by able leaders.

Among the outstanding speakers will be editors of nationally known magazines, William A. Neilson, president of Smith College; Dwight R. Winter, Mayor of Springfield, and William S. Youngman, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

Henry A. Hunt of Fort Valley, Ga., will be presented with the sixteenth Spingarn medal for his services in improving the rural education of the Negro.

LOWELL SAILS FOR EUROPE

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, embarked on his annual trip abroad June 22, sailing on board the White Star liner Arabic. President Lowell will spend several weeks in the British Isles and on the Continent, returning to Boston late in July.

Rare Craftsmanship and Ingenuity Shown at Plumbers' Exposition

That plumbing and its allied industries could possibly be dull pursuits is dispelled, even in the eyes of the layman, by the exposition which opened in Mechanics Building, Boston, today and continues until June 26, where exhibits of remarkable ingenuity and craftsmanship unwind the story of the development from the days of the bathless home to the day of the individual bathroom.

Those who object to "modern prohibition" may find interest in viewing the Japanese bathtub which was smuggled into a Boston house in 1740 when bathtubs were prohibited. And if some home builder is feeling blue over the cost of a new trap for the kitchen sink, the exhibit of a trap of 1820 should be consoling. For this trip, taken from a Boston house, resembles in size a stovepipe rather than a modern drain. If the lady of the house insists on one of those built-in bathtubs, many husbands will, no doubt, be glad to lead her to that exhibit in the center of the hall which contains an onyx bathtub, carved—so the exhibitors say—out of a solid piece of stone. This, he will explain, may be picked up at the ridiculously low figure of $7500. And these are but a few of the features.

The new lines and colors in plumbing and fixtures hold the large crowds of guests fairly nonplussed that plumbers should be so bizarre and daring. Bathrooms in checkered blue and cream, bathrooms in black and white, bathrooms in orange and orchid, and lavender and other tints ostensibly designed to match the color of the shaving soap, are but a few of the innovations.

The convention hall carries out the feeling of vastness with its lavender and green canopy, its generous seating space in the center and its rows of "display windows" that line the sides. The business program starts June 24 when the convention officially opens, following a parade of master plumbers, manufacturers and women and men guests from the Hotel Statler to the Mechanics Building.

The Kohler Band, one of the activities of the Kohler Recreation Club, made up of members of the Kohler Company organization of Kohler, Wis., inaugurated a week of activity in connection with the convention with a concert at Parkman Band Stand, Boston Common. Throughout the week it will conduct a series of serenades and concerts, in addition to its daily appearance at Mechanics Building.

The bandsmen, who have gained for their organization a most favorable reputation throughout the Middle West, are all volunteer players who provide their own instruments and attend two rehearsals weekly at the recreation hall in connection with the Kohler plant.

Schoolboys Hold Religious Meeting

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—One hundred and forty boys, representing 17 states, the District of Columbia, and Honolulu, and 25 leaders are holding a conference at St. Paul's School here to consider the ministry and religious activities as a career. The boys are all high school seniors and juniors.

Among the prominent speakers to address the conference are A. B. Kinsolving, chaplain, West Point; Dr. John Rathbone Oliver, noted author, Johns Hopkins University; Henry Sherrill, bishop-elect of Massachusetts; the Rev. Elmore McKee, chaplain Yale University; the Rev. A. L. Kinsolving, chaplain, Amherst College; Dr. Theodore Ludlow, the Rev. Brooke Stabler, Coleman Jennings, all of the National Council of the Episcopal Church. Canon Charles E. Raven of Liverpool, chaplain to King George will arrive June 24

In addition, the conference is to have group meetings and athletics. It was made possible through the gifts of interested men and women, and will extend to Wednesday noon, June 25.

Boston Keeps Slate Clean of Fatalities

Boston again registered a clean record in the report of motor vehicle fatalities last week, while but 10 fatalities were reported for the whole State of Massachusetts, representing a decrease of six as compared with the same period last year, it is shown in the figures issued June 23 by George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

"Once more," said Mr. Parker, "I advise motorists to slow down and take a little more time. This is the quickest and safest way home."

As a caution against carelessness, Mr. Parker cited that among the contributing causes of last weeks fatalities were such things as riding on the running boards of cars, loss of control while passing another machine, lack of care in turning at intersections, colliding with fixed objects, and passing halted street cars.

For operating while under the influence of liquor 134 people were convicted, of whom 13 were committed to jail; nine were convicted for the second time within six years, five being given jail sentences and appealing, and four committed to jail.

There were 1033 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked last week, 41 less than in the week before and one more than in the same period last year. Of these 133 were for driving after drinking intoxicating liquor and 608 on account of insurance cancellations.

HYDE PARK DEDICATES VETERANS MEMORIAL

In memory of men and women who participated in all wars of the United States, Memorial Park was dedicated in Hyde Park June 22 with impressive ceremonies before a large gathering of citizens, including national, state and city officials, representatives of the G. A. R., Spanish War Veterans, and World War Veterans.

The dedicatory exercises included addresses by Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman, representing Governor Allen; Judge Francis J. Good, past State Commander of the American Legion, and other prominent citizens of the community.

PROBATION OFFICERS ELECTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NIANTIC, Conn.—Parker L. Norton of Bridgeport was elected president, and Mrs. Edith M. Arnold of Putnam was named vice-president, at the annual meeting at the state farm for women of the Connecticut State Probation Officers' Association. Abraham N. Levy of Hartford was elected secretary and treasurer.

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ENGLISH WOMEN STUDYING NEEDS OF RURAL HOMES

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKPOOL, Eng. — The rural women of England and Wales are unanimous in their desire for education—education, that is, on lines adpted to their special needs.

At the annual general meeting of the National Federation of Women's Institutes held recently in the great Tower Ball Room here there was little doubt that the main line of interest lay in the direction of the establishment of facilities which would carry into the rural districts better understanding of the methods of agricultural work and better knowledge of those domestic subjects with which, more than any other thing, the country woman spends her days.

One-fifth of the workers in agriculture and horticulture are women, but the plea of the country woman is not for these workers alone, but for all those other workers who, in small villages and lonely farms and cottages up and down the land, are engaged in the making of homes and in the rearing and, in large measure, the training, of children.

The Women's Rural Institute movement is rapidly becoming in England one of the most powerful of national bodies, which has grown since its first small beginnings in 1915, to an organization which now includes 4500 institutes—a total larger by 232 than that of a year ago—and boasts a membership of some 270,600.

Practical Education Stressed

Throughout the last year, and during the coming year, as was explained by Lady Denman from the chair, the main effort of the executive has been, and will be, to carry out the wish, definitely put forward at the last annual general meeting, that the national and county federations should concentrate largely upon obtaining the adoption of some of the reforms which were recommended in the report, drawn up by the federation, on the practical education of women for rural life.

Efforts have been made to bring to the notice of the Minister of Agriculture the necessity for special training of teachers in farm household management, and for the appointment of more women inspectors to help and advise the county authorities on the education of women in agricultural subjects—the work of the one woman at present employed by the Ministry for this purpose having proved of such value.

Efforts, too, have been, and will be, made to obtain for certain teachers specialized training for the instruction of rural children; and very definite efforts are leading in the direction of making special provision, in the schemes necessitated by the raising of the school-leaving age, for the teaching of domestic economy to adults as well as to the older girls.

Board's Support Pledged

The proposals made by Lady Denman were answered by H. M. Richards, chief inspector of the Board of Education, who was the guest of the conference, and answered in a way which gave hope that some at least of the rural women's desires would be granted.

Difficulty of circumstance, and the extreme caution and tardiness of officials, Mr. Richards said, accounted for the slow progress made, although the Board of Education did intend to give all the help possible.

"We of the Ministry want your co-operation," Mr. Richards said, "in making it possible to teach the older girls and the adult women together, so that education may go on in a continuous line and be fruitful to everyone."

A resolution which embodied the main requests made by Lady Denman, and pledged the institutes to "do all in their power to coöperate with the local education authorities (authorities for general and agricultural education) in meeting the present urgent need for such instruction" was carried unanimously.

A resolution was carried which welcomed the stimulus given by the 1929 Local Government Act to the schemes for the supply of water to the rural districts, and urged women's institutes to press their county councils to take the initiative in the foundation of an advisory regional water committee in order that, so far as water was concerned, the interests of town and country might be jointly considered.

Water a Main Problem

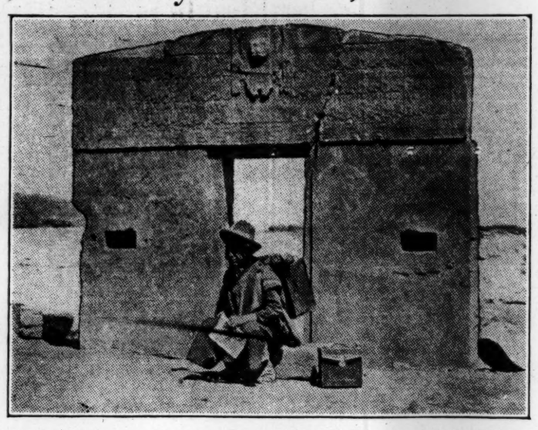
Woman after woman, the wives and daughters of farmers and cottagers, told of the plight of their villages where water had to be carried from a single pump in the village square, or paid for by the bucket, or drawn from deep wells and filtered, or brought from a distance by a water cart.

The conference called, too, for a larger use of English flour and expressed its satisfaction at the action of the Ministry of Agriculture in bringing into force regulations for the application of the national mark to all English flour with a view to standardizing English wheat.

The conference gave attention, among other things, to questions relating to the inadequate punishments often given in cases of cruelty to children, and to various questions dealing with cruelty practiced in the trapping of rabbits and in the training of performing animals.

It dealt, too, with the need for an awakening among country people to the ruthless sweeping away of the ancient buildings which were the priceless heritage of British people, calling upon women to prevent the sacrifice of beauty to utility before the arm of modern reform had gone too far. One evening was given over to the singing of folk songs.

Gateway of the Sun, Bolivia



This South American Country, Named After the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, Is a Land of Marked Contrasts. The Descendants of the Great Inca Nation Who Occupy the Western Highlands Are Civilized, but About 300,000 of the Other Inhabitants Are Known as Wild Indians, Living by Themselves and as Yet Without Any Educational Advantages.

PERU'S FREE FARMS HALT COMMUNISM

(Continued from Page 1)

yoke of a peaceful servitude, indirectly "legalized," in which the loss of liberty is compensated to a certain extent by the benefits derived from contact with civilization.

In the republics mentioned the Indian question has become one of the great national problems, since, because the indigenous population forms such a large part of the total, whatever is done to improve their condition and educate them will inevitably affect the future of those nations.

On the other hand, if present conditions are allowed to drag on, and those masses of indigenous people are kept from civilizing influences, the problem may some day be a momentous one.

In order to bring the Latin-American governments to a realization of the importance of this problem, the appearance of a real danger was necessary. This has arisen in the form of Communistic propaganda of European origin, which seeks to take advantage of the indeterminate status and ignorance of the Indian in order to add momentum to the social revolutionary movement.

Radical Changes Avoided

The solution of this problem, which is practically the same in most of the Latin-American countries, may be reduced to the simple formula: "incorporation of the Indian into civilized life."

However, this incorporation, it is felt, must be brought about slowly, methodically and scientifically, in order to avoid violent and radical changes and upheavals, precisely the effects sought by Communism.

This question of the "redemption" of the Indian is now the subject of serious study by various of the South American governments, and although the settings of the problem, and the means of solving it are different, the policy adopted in regard to it is the same in Mexico as in Peru or in Bolivia; that is, to keep away from the Indians the subversive influences of Communist doctrines which incite them to rebellion and violent seizure of the lands they till.

To accomplish this two things seem to be necessary; to give them civilization and to give them legal rights. This has been the understanding of the problem by the Latin-American governments concerned, several of which are at present engaged in official campaigns for the methodical liberation of their Indians.

To redeem from oblivion the indigenous population—which comprises 75 per cent of the inhabitants of Peru—the problem has been attacked by the Government from two angles, the cultural and the agrarian—that is, education and property rights.

To accomplish the first objective, a general system of education has been established throughout the country, planned in such way as to convey most easily to these primitive groups, by means of special methods, the simple fundamental bases of human knowledge.

The appropriations for the Department of Education have been increased for that purpose by approximately $5,000,000; the number of public schools throughout the republic has been increased, and "ambulatory schools" have been started to carry needed education to the Indians in remote regions. In addition to this program manual training especially adapted to the needs and capabilities of the Indian pupils is being taught in the schools.

The agrarian part of the governmental program consists in the proportionate legal distribution of lands, thereby making each Indian a small property holder. In this way the productive efficiency of each individual is stimulated, and the traditional servitude will be done away with.

To carry out this part of the program, the Peruvian Government has acquired huge tracts of land from wealthy owners.

In order to encourage workingmen, the Government has provided that a considerable percentage of the lands now being put under irrigation at the expense of the State, or of private individuals, shall be distributed gratis among the Indian workmen who have been engaged on these irrigation projects.

Thus is Peru carrying civilization to the Indian, methodically, scientifically, and at the same time driving away the grave menace of Communistic propaganda among its indigenous population.

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SLEEVELESS Sports Frock of Macclesfield crepe de chine, in ivory. Also Coatee in colour with sleeves. The skirt is box pleated. In shades of white/coral, white/cherry, white/blue, white/green and white/lemon. Lengths 40 and 42 in. Summer Sale Price..... £5

TENNIS Frock of Macclesfield crepe de chine. The body and skirt of this charming frock are finely tucked and pleated. Shades include Ivory, Pink, Lemon, Saxe and Almond. Lengths 40 and 42 in. Summer Sale Price..... £4

REPTILE PROMENADE COURT SHOES. In choice grey Java Lizard skin. In grey or black & white tones, with smart toes & Louis XV heels. A favourite style gracefully modelled. Summer Sale Price, Per Pair..... 45/9

PROMENADE SHOES. In patent leather with insertions of genuine Python skin, also in black suede trimmed with real Lizard skin. In one bar style, smart toes & Louis XV heels. Summer Sale Price, Per Pair..... 25/9

REPTILE PROMENADE SHOES. In real Python skin beautifully marked. With instep bar, smart toes & Louis XV heels. Also available in Court style. Summer Sale Price, Per Pair..... 45/9

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BACK-TO-LAND TREND REPORTED IN WASHINGTON

Many Inquiries Indicate Increased Interest in Homesteading

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPOKANE, Wash.—An active back-to-the-land tendency is indicated by frequent inquiries at the United States Land Office in this city in the past few months concerning vacant lands suitable for homesteading. A. W. Doland, register of the office, reports five entries on homestead lands in a single day and says that the office has received more inquiries in the past three months than in the previous 10 years.

Those who would leave the cities too impulsively, in times of industrial slack, and take up land knowing nothing of the rigorous conditions of homesteading, are saved the disastrous fate of many "stump ranchers" by the stipulations by which Uncle Sam protects the potential settler. Mr. Doland says, "We do not give advice—only information—and hold out no false hopes."

Those wishing to file must make a personal inspection before doing so. If an entryman does not carry out the Government requirements, which in most cases require him to live on the land three years, seven months of each year, and do a certain amount of cultivating, such a person forfeits his homestead at the end of five years.

Many of the inquiries are for land suitable for stock raising, there being a current impression that there is more profit in cattle and sheep. In Washington dairying, chickens and turkeys and the growing of fruit are the profitable industries. The logged-off lands are particularly suitable for berries.

There are approximately 950,000 acres of vacant government land in this State which the Government has very carefully classified under the headings, "timber, grazing, mineral, mountainous, desert, rough, semi-arid and agricultural."

Naturally the most desirable land has been taken, and the rich soil that covered-wagon immigrants took up in lots of 640 acres 100 years ago is not to be had. There are thousands of acres of good soil, however, that can be made valuable by irrigation.

Any person qualified to file can obtain 160 acres under the original Homestead Law, 320 acres under what is known as "dry farming" on land that can't be irrigated, or he can take up 640 acres of land suitable for stock raising. He also can acquire 320 acres under the desert land law which does not require cultivation. Land acquired under the timber act is a matter of cash purchase. Lands valuable for minerals can be acquired under the mining act. Ex-service men get certain immunities.

UNITED FRUIT TO HAVE THREE NEW LINERS

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Crawford H. Ellis, vice-president of the United Fruit Company, announced that contracts had been awarded by his company for placing into service three additional fast passenger liners at a cost of $11,000,000. The liners will be used between New Orleans and Colombia, Panama and Cuba, by the United Fruit Company. The ships are to be built within a year.

HONDURAN POST FILLED

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — Salvador Zelaya has been appointed Undersecretary for the Ministry of Interior and Justice. He has been Governor of the Tegucigalpa district since the beginning of the Colindres Administration.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Grand Prohibition Rally, auspices Prohibition Loyalty League. Speakers, Asst. Dist. Attorney Elihu D. Stone, Mrs. William H. Brown, Dr. Robert Watson and Dr. William Radcliffe, Dr. Conrad presiding, Park Street Church, 7:45.

Tercentenary celebrations: Medford, local history, "Pageant of the Mystic," Brooks Estate, West Medford, 8.30; Reading, Children's Day, sports and games, Memorial Park, all day, supper for children, 6:30; South Dartmouth, exhibition of whaling ship C. W. Morgan, all day; Waltham, drama, "Peace," school grounds, by 600 boys and girls of North Junior High School, 8.30.

Exposition, Plumbing, Heating and Allied Trades, auspices National Association of Master Plumbers, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Hotel Statler: National Association of Master Plumbers, dinner, Parlor A, 6:30; reception and ball, Ballroom, 8.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Class night, R. G. Shaw School, 8.

Meeting, Boston School Committe, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Stret, 5:30.

Theater

Wilbur Theater—"Broken Dishes," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Exposition, Plumbing, Heating and Allied Trades, auspices National Association of Master Plumbers, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "Flower Paintings," by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Field and Forest Club; Ramblers evening walk, Savin Hill, Rapid Transit Station, 5:40.

Exhibitions

NOTICE TO TERCENTENARY VISITORS: All art exhibitions here listed are at public or semipublic galleries, and all are open free to visitors except in the case of the Gardner Museum where a small fee is charged on days noted. Inclusion of dealer-galleries in this list is predicated on the understanding that you are at liberty to come and go without obligation or unsolicited attention by salespersons.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Eighteenth century porcelain, made at Chelsea; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings by Hollar; water colors by Winslow Homer; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, including domestic pieces of the seventeenth century and services of the first churches. One hundred Colonial portraits. Through Sept. 21.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors; loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; French paintings, drawing and prints.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Admission free. Take Jamaica Plain car from Park or Dudley Street to Moraine Street. North American Indian articles. Dolls of all costumes and countries, including early New England. Natural history and exhibits of peoples from world-wide sources.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Japanese flower paintings and Japanese stencils.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Animal studies in bronze, by Richardson White. Through June 27.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sixteenth general spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members. Through June 30.

Grace Corne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Work by Violet Oakley, including "The Opening of the Book of the Law," "The Holy Experiment" and portraits of Geneva personages.

Myers Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Water colors, oils and pastels by American artists. Through July 1.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Table glass and china by Sarah Ryel Comer. Through June 25.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors by Boston artists, new sporting prints, color prints, etchings and marine prints. Through June 28. Old and modern views of Boston. Throughout the summer.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Engravings by Austing, etchings of yacht races by Soderberg, old master prints.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—English railway posters and miscellaneous etchings. Through June 29.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting, Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Scherwee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary masters. Through June 30.

Lamson and Hubbard, 304 Boylston Street—Paintings by Harry Hering.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings from a Boston collector by Cady Bierstadt. Enneking. Mulhaupt. Marshall Johnson and others.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils and drawings by C. A. Brodeur. Through June 28.

School of Fine Arts, 234 Beacon Street—Annual exhibit of work. Through Sept. 1. Weekdays from 9 to 1.

CAMP FIRE LISTINGS MOUNT

In anticiation of the ninth annual season of the summer camp of the Boston Council of Camp Fire Girls at South Hanson, which opens June 28, registrations are coming in fast. There are already twice as many now as there were at this time last year. The camp will be in full operation until Aug. 31.

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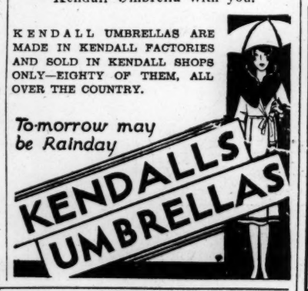

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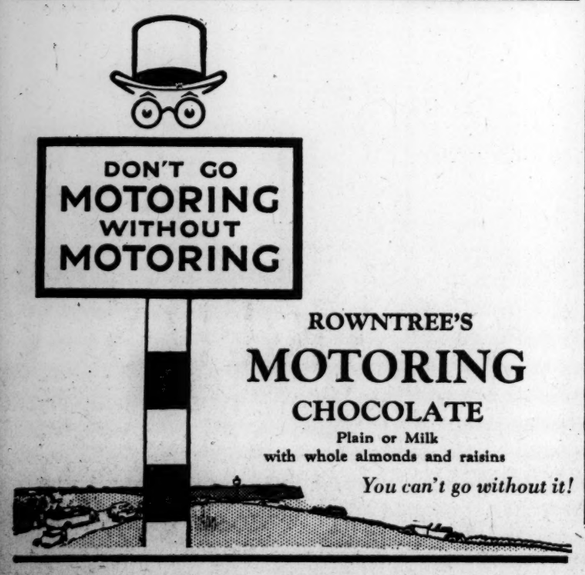

MASSACHUSETTS PLANS CAMPAIGN ON STOCK FRAUD

Attorney-General Points Out Public Loses $50,000,000 Annually

The tense economic situation in Massachusetts has not been accompanied by an increase in the numbers of crimes committed while the total of cases pending in June, 1930, was far less than that of June, 1929 Joseph, E. Warner, Attorney-General, declared, following a conference with district attorneys from all over the State on June 21.

Unemployment has not reflected upon the number of cases appealed to the Superior Court or originating there, and thus far this year the crimes committed have totaled about the same as the corresponding period in 1929, Mr. Warner pointed out. The attorneys surveyed the question of law enforcement from the viewpoint of prosecution in the Superior Court of all crimes which do not come under the jurisdiction of the district courts.

War on fraudulent stock swindlers was declared at the meeting, Mr. Warner said, after calling attention to the fact that the people of Massachusetts are mulcted out of $50,000,000 annually. Since district attorneys cannot prevent the sale of such stock, but can only prosecute after the sales are made, Mr. Warner urged careful consideration of investments before buying. Promises of huge dividends, of listings in the stock exchanges, of immediate increases in the value of stocks, and reliance upon telephone conversations or special news services for information, were particularly warned against by the Attorney-General.

Those present at the conference besides Mr. Warner were Edwin C. Norman of Worcester, middle district; Charles R. Clason of Springfield, western district; Charles Fairhurst, of Greenfield, Northwestern district; William J. Foley of Boston, Suffolk district. Reports were read from those who could not be present because of court sittings.

SON AND HEIR COMES TO THE LINDBERGHS

ENGLEWOOD, N. J. (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh are the parents of a son who arrived June 22 in the home of Mrs. Lindbergh's parents, Ambassador and Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow.

News of the arrival of the Lindbergh heir spread rapidly to all parts of the country and to foreign shores and within a short time a parade of messengers with congratulatory messages and bearing flowers began to arrive at the Morrow home. Radio stations interrupted their programs to spread news of the event.

WEATHER PREDICTONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.

Southerly New England: Mostly fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; fresh west winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; followed by showers in the interior Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh northwest shifting to west and southwest winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Period of showers about Wednesday and again Friday or Saturday; moderate temperatures first half of week, and warmer latter half.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	68	Memphis	80
Atlantic City	72	Montreal	60
Boston	70	Nantucket	70
Buffalo	64	New Orleans	78
Calgary	46	New York	70
Charleston	82	Philadelphia	72
Chicago	76	Pittsburgh	66
Denver	56	Portland, Me.	66
Des Moines	80	Portland, Ore.	54
Eastport	54	San Francisco	50
Galveston	82	St. Louis	82
Hatteras	80	St. Paul	74
Helena	48	Seattle	52
Jacksonville	78	Tampa	80
Kansas City	80	Washington	70
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston

Monday 9:27 p. m., Tuesday 10:02 a. m.
Height of tides 10.2 feet, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

There is a vast difference between what is "done" and what one enjoys doing. Both apply to Chocolats le Chat d'Or. 5/- & 4/- per lb in 1, 2, 4 & 5-lb boxes. Postage paid on orders of 10/- and upwards.
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Many Visitors View State Tercentenary

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALEM, Mass.—The register at the Essex Institute, Salem's nation-renowned museum of historical collections, furnishes proof that the vanguard of the army of tourists expected to visit Massachusetts during the State's observance of the 300th anniversary celebration has already begun to arrive. The tourist guest list at the museum is already representative not only of distant points in the United States, but of Canada as well, and of various sections of Europe and the Far East.

It is very apparent that the visitors from distant points have come to New England earlier than usual this year, probably to witness or participate in some one of the many individual observances in various communities. Many of the visitors are taking advantage of the Institute library to conduct research work in its genealogical and historical departments, evidencing the fact that to a large extent the visitors are originally easterners or the descendants of easterners. Among the descendants of the forty-niners, keen interest is shown in the maritime history of California from 1769 to 1848.

Koreans Are Urged to Help Homeland

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"Give the world the facts about the Korean situation," Prof. Fred Merrifield of the University of Chicago urged students from the Far Eastern peninsula meeting here.

A concerted effort by young men and women students from Korea to make known the plight of their homeland under Japanese rule was recommended by Professor Merrifield to the midwest division of the Korean Student Federation of North America in its eighth annual convention June 20 to 22.

Professor Merrifield served three years in Tokyo as a teacher and baseball coach, and said he learned to love the "innocent, hard working people," but also gained a deep mistrust of the governing autocracy. He urged the Korean students to devote themselves in every way they could, through public speech and private conversation, through art and drama and music, to making known the facts about their country in the United States.

Tonight at the Pops

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"The Prophet": Coronation March ... Meyerbeer
"Barber of Seville": Overture ... Rossini
"Der Rosenkavalier": Waltzes ... R. Strauss
"La Tosca": Fantasia ... Puccini
"Carmen": Suite ... Bizet
"Thais": Meditation ... Massenet
(Solo violin: J. Theodorowicz)
"Die Meistersinger": Prelude ... Wagner
"Jonny Spielt Auf": Fantasia ... Kfenek
"Rigoletto": Quartet ... Verdi
"Aida": Triumphal Procession ... Verdi

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BOSTON COTTON ADDS MILLIONS TO U. S. REVENUE

Imports Though Less Than Previous Season Now Dutiable

Although imports of Egyptian cotton at the Port of Boston are much lower than during the previous cotton season, owing to business conditions in textile mills, the volume brought into the port is sufficient to add millions of dollars to the revenue of the United States Government under the new Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act, which imposes a duty of 7 cents a pound on all cotton imports having a staple of 1⅛ inches in length or more. Heretofore, cotton has been on the free list of the tariff.

Figures compiled for W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs at Boston, show that all raw cotton of 1⅜ inches or more in staple, imported at Boston in 1929 from all parts, amounted to 41,880,184 pounds, the bulk of which came from Egypt.

Imports at Boston of cotton of less than 1⅜ inches from Egypt alone totaled 85,294,182 pounds. It is understood that the greater part of this latter total, if it came in under the new tariff, would be dutiable at 7 cents a pound, as Egyptian short staple ranges from 1 1-16 inches to 1¼ inches. The first total given would all be dutiable at 7 cents a pound.

Heavy shipments of Egyptian cotton were rushed to Boston and other American ports, just prior to the taking effect of the new tariff, despite the slack demand and previously small shipments. This has made available a large supply of "spot" cotton, which, under present conditions, is expected to fill the consuming needs of New England mills for some time.

Shipments of Egyptian cotton to the United States since Aug. 1, the start of the cotton year, have been 101,849 bales, according to latest available statistics, compared with 161,747 bales in the corresponding period a year ago.

SALMON FALLS WORK USELESS, REPORT SAYS

WASHINGTON (AP)—An adverse report on further improvement of the Salmon Falls River in Maine and New Hampshire was transmitted to Congress, June 21, by Major General Lytle Brown, chief of army engineers for rivers and harbors.

The engineer pointed out that the "principle value of this stream lies in its water power." Further improvement is not necessary, he said, for navigation, power development, flood control or irrigation.

TEACHER, 51 YEARS, HONORED AT HADLEY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HADLEY, Mass.—Townspeople gave a reception to Miss Lillian Thayer, who retires after 51 years as a teacher, 21 of them spent in Russell School. Among the speakers were the chairman of the school board, a member of Miss Thayer's first class, and representatives of the many classes she has taught. Letters were read from former superintendents. She was presented a purse from pupils and friends.

Miss Thayer is widely known as a lover of birds. During the World War her prowls with field glasses caused a farmer to become suspicious that a spy was at work. He telephoned police and a bit of excitement ensued before his suspicion was allayed.

First Connecticut Figures, 1,602,813

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The 1930 population of Connecticut, based on preliminary figures is 1,602,813 as compared with 1,380,631 in 1920, a gain of 222,182, or 16.1 per cent.

Hartford, the capital, became the State's largest city when a recount of its population showed 163,849 inhabitants, as contrasted with 138,036 a decade ago. It surpassed New Haven, the seat of Yale University, which has hitherto led the State, by 1199. New Haven's present population of 162,650 represents a gain of only 113 in 10 years.

Waterbury, brass manufacturing center, went into the 100,000 class when a preliminary report disclosed a population of 101,107 as compared with 91,715 in 1920.

SAENGERFEST AWARDS PRIZES

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—With the award of prizes the twenty-third annual state saengerfest of the German-American Singing Societies of New England and New York was brought to a close June 21. Bridgeport took the lion's share of the prizes, the Bridgeport Maennenchor winning the first prize in the first class, the Remington Arms Glee Club of Bridgeport second in the same event, and took first place in the first class for singing an English song.

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Colonists Realize Value of Comforts Left Behind Them in Old England

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630; and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

NAUMKEAG (Salem), June 23, 1630.—New England has been our home for one full week. How different from the towns of Old England. Distressed of mind we were, in the home land; but we had many comforts and conveniences. Common and worthless they seemed to us then; but now we realize their value, and the extent of the sacrifice we have made is growing upon us daily. Some of our number, sorely put to it for shelter and for food to their liking, are talking seriously of returning on the first ship that points her prow toward the homes we left. The magistrates are reasoning with these, and pointing out the benefits that will accrue to those who remain steadfast through the hardships of the early months and years until both church and state are firmly established on the Puritan ideals.

None has sacrificed more in comfort and estate than Lady Arbella Johnson, yet none has shown more joy in the privilege of setting foot on virgin soil, and in planning for the laying of the foundation of a colony in New England. Her serene spirit and glowing enthusiasm are holding in line many a doubting Thomas and dubious mother or maid.

Salem really is beautiful in June. No one can wonder that Roger Conant and his companions, disliking Gloucester, "made some inquiry into a more commodious place near adjoining, on the other side of a creek, called Naumkeag, a little to the westward, where was much better encouragement as to the design of a plantation." The Arbella, Lion, Jewel and Ambrose, at anchor in the "inward harbour," present a picture of peacefulness. A stroll along the shore or into the woods reveals at every few steps something new to our eyes, something different from the mosses, stones, berries and shrubs of England. It is indeed a new world to which we have come. May our courage and fortitude prove us worthy of our inheritance.

ROTARIANS OFF FOR CHICAGO

Members of New England Rotary Clubs, numbering 240, left the South Station June 22 on a special train to attend the Rotary International Convention, which is to be held as a silver anniversary of Rotary at Chicago. George E. Marsters headed the delegation.

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PENSIONS BILL IS PROTESTED BY PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

sation cases, to a final enactment that would cost $182,000,000 the first year and reach an ultimate expenditure of $400,000,000.

The major portion of the expanded program was written into the bill by floor amendments, the most important of which was one offered by John E. Rankin (D.), Representative from Mississippi, that extended the time limit under which veterans could claim cause for compensation up to Jan. 1, 1930. Republican leaders, among them Royal C. Johnson (R.), Representative from South Dakota, chairman of the House World War Veterans Legislation Committee, earnestly opposed the expanded program, warning against a certain Treasury deficit and a presidential veto.

The Senate Finance Committee pared the bill considerably so that its estimated cost for the first year will be $102,000,000 and ultimately reach $225,000,000. Efforts will be made to reduce the bill still further by amendments on the Senate floor.

Accompanying the President's letter, containing summaries of Mr. Mellon's and General Hines's position on the legislation, were letters from these officials to him giving their views in full. Mr. Mellon specifically informed the President that in his best judgment federal receipts for the fiscal year 1931 will be insufficient to meet the additional burden the measure imposed.

General Hines challenges the legislation on the ground that it creates grave inequalities, injustices and discriminations among veterans and as going far beyond immediate necessities.

Might Reach $400,000,000

The President's letter to Mr. Watson is as follows:

In accordance with our discussion, I am sending herewith communications from Secretary Mellon and General Hines, director of the Veterans' Bureau, on the subject of the World War veterans' legislation now before the Congress, showing the result of their investigation into the effect of the bill reported this week to the Senate. These memorandums confirm the views which I have expressed during the past few weeks and I believe the Congress and the public should be informed thereof.

General Hines states that the bill which has been passed by the House of Representatives will add directly to our present expenditure for World War veterans (at present $511,000,000 per annum) by $181,000,000 for the first year, increasing annually until it reaches a possible additional sum of $400,000,000 a year. This bill as amended by the Senate committee will add directly $102,000,000 the first year, ultimately rising to the addition of a sum of $225,000,000 per annum. Even these estimates are far from including the whole of the potential obligations created by the principles embraced in this legislation and the uncertain added expense by certain amendments to prevous legislation.

Mr. Mellon states that the passage of this legislation implies positive increase of taxation at the next session of Congress.

It does not appear that these bills even represent the real views of the various veterans' organizations. The American Legion, after careful study as to what they consider the needs of their fellow veterans, proposed legislation which would require an additional annual expenditurn of $35,000,000 per annum.

Thus these measures which are before Congress represent an implied increase in expenditure of from three to ten times what these veterans themselves consider would be just. The Veterans of Foreign Wars and other organizations have contended for measures differing entirely from those now proposed.

Goes Beyond Needs

General Hines has pointed out that this legislation goes far beyond immediate necessities and that of even more importance, it creates grave inequalities, injustices, and discriminations among veterans resulting from the methods adopted or extended in these bills, and creates future dangers to both the public and the veterans. The very fact that the committees of Congress and the various veterans associations have themselves been during the past six months of many minds upon these questions, indicates their extreme difficulty. There certainly comes from it all the conclusion that we should either have a sound plan now or should have more time for determination of national policy upon established principles in dealing with these questions for the future. We must arrive at such a basis as will discharge our manifest national obligation with equity among veterans and to the public.

I do not wish to be misunderstood. There are cases of veterans who are in need of help today who are suffering and to whom I earnestly wish to see generous treatment given. But these situations do not reach anything like the dimensions of these measures.

We have stretched government expenditures in the budget beginning July 1 to the utmost limit of our possible receipts, and have even incurred a probable deficit principally for the relief of unemployment through expansion of public construction. Every additional dollar of expenditure means an additional dollar in taxes. This is no time to increase the tax burden of the country. I recognize that such considerations would carry but little weight with our people were the needs of our veterans the issue, and were we dealing with sound measures; but, as General Hines presents, there are conclusive reasons for opposing an unsound measure which is against the best interests of the veterans themselves and places an unjustified load upon the taxpayers at a time when every effort should be made to lighten it.

I do not believe that just criticism or opposition should arise to such suggestions upon full understanding of the situation for I know that the great body of patriotic men who served in the World War themselves recognize that there are limits to expenditure and there are principles that should be adhered to if we are not to prejudice their interest both as veterans and citizens.

General Hines in his letter to the President said in part as follows:

I wish to call your attention to the very grave situation that has arisen in the matter of veterans' legislation, both as to the proposed principles being considered and their ultimate effect, if adopted, upon the veterans and upon the policy and expenditures of the Government, and the very large immediate burden which this legislation calls for. . . .

Of the deepest concern to the nation should be the principles being incorporated into these forms of legislation. The principles in both of these bills depart absolutely from the original conception of assistance to World War veterans based upon inability to earn their living because of injury or disease arising out of the World War. . . .

No one questions the obligation of the nation to its disabled veterans, and under the present law some 374,500 veterans or their dependents, out of the total of 4,500,000, are now being compensated at annual expense approximating $206,000,000. These veterans also particiapte with all other veterans in the benefits of the war risk insurance legislation, and the so-called bonus legislation, which bring up the total annual sum of expenditures of this bureau at the present time to approximately $511,000,000. . . .

The policy of our Government, almost from its inception, has been to take care of our veterans when they have reached that period in life when they are overcome by permanent disabilities or age, so that they are unable to earn a support.

At this date, 13 years after the World War, the veterans of that war average about 38 years of age. If it is claimed that the time has been reached when it is necessary to give consideration to the matter of a pension of this group of veterans along the same lines that we have cared for veterans of other wars, then the policy should be based upon the fundamental principles of pension legislation adapted to what the nation can afford to do for the entire group of veterans who will eventually have to be cared for. . . .

To approve a measure which will simply take care of 100,000 of these men under a presumption which we know is unsound, where their disabilities are not due to service, without extending to their comrades in the larger group the same measure of relief, is manifestly inequitable. In other words, we are opening the door to a general pension system at the same rates of compensation given to men who actually suffered in the war. Its potential cost to the Government may quite well run into hundreds of millions of dollars. . . .

My plea at the moment is that we are proceeding on wrong principles, that we are driving toward such a stupendous expenditure by the Government, the extent of which cannot be estimated, as will eventually react against the interest of the disabled veterans themselves.

We are creating a prospective burden for the taxpayer, before we have adopted any sound national policy of dealing with the whole problem, which will have committed ourselves directly and inferentially to a total annual expenditure on account of World War veterans of upward of a billion dollars per annum, even before we have given consideration to the granting of pensions.

My plea is directed to the fact that this legislation should not be passed, and that there should be substituted an entire consideration of the principles upon which the nation will discharge its obligations, not by creating injustices and inequalities, but by some method of general application to the entire group. . . .

Saved From Transportation to U. S.

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Building Had Been Taken Down, Preparatory to Being Shipped to America, When, Much to the Joy of the Villagers, It Was Returned to Its Native Soil.

English Medieval Village Wool Hall Starts for America but Is Returned

Purchaser Relents at Last Moment and Beautiful Relic of Tudor England Goes Back to Site It Had Occupied for Nearly 500 Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The beautiful little fifteenth century village of Lavenham, in Suffolk—practically unknown to the outside world—has just had a pleasant surprise. Antique art collectors discovered this unspoiled relic of Tudor England with its wattled walls, latticed windows, and massive oak-beamed houses, and several homes were transported across the Atlantic to America.

Then one day recently the old Wool Hall, built before the famous battle of Bosworth in 1485, was demolished, its timbers numbered, carefully packed up, and loaded onto motortrucks, which left for Liverpool.

Later in the day, however, some villagers were wending their way down the main street to fill their pails from the spring as in Tudor times, for there is no water laid on in Lavenham, and were wondering what was going to become of their village, when suddenly to their joy they saw their Wool Hall returning on the trucks.

The purchaser of the old building had, at the last minute, decided to restore it to its proper home.

Now a London architect, Percy Green, has bought a number of the houses to save them from exportation. And his aim is to revive the ancient glory of Lavenham. But, as he cannot buy all the houses, he intends to awaken interest in the village and to arouse public opinion to protect it. The attention of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has also been brought to bear on the case.

"It is one of the most historic spots in England," said Mr. Green, recently, "and it should be a painters' paradise, yet few people know of it."

Mr. Green hopes to see the revival of the manufacture of horsehair seating in Lavenham which succeeded cloth making, but has since fallen into decay.

PORTUGUESE COLONIAL GOVERNOR RESIGNS

LISBON (AP)—It was reported on June 21 that Col. Bento Roma, Governor-General of Portuguese West Africa, had resigned.

The situation in Portuguese West Africa has been disturbed for some time. The outstanding difficulty occurred recently at Loanda, the capital, where Lieut. Moraes Sarmento, deputy high commissioner, was shot in a mutiny. The army was split and much criticism of Portuguese colonial administration followed.

Prison Population Less in New Zealand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Members of the Howard Prison Reform League have criticized the New Zealand Government for not doing more in the direction of penal reform. New Zealand, they say, lags behind Britain in this respect.

In defense of the Government Sir Thomas Sidney, Minister of Justice, addressing the annual conference of the league the other day, said that there was a gradual decline in prison population, and that New Zealand was in the forefront of the world in extramural treatment of prisoners.

Sir Thomas admitted that advance in penal reform had been slowed down by lack of money, but maintained that an effort had been made to keep up with developments abroad.

The modern trend, he said, was for the ruralizing of all correctional institutions. It was realized that farm life and broad acres provided the freedom and the healthful physical exercise which were so essential to impart the resistance necessary to break anti-social habits. New Zealand had a system of classification under which youthful offenders, to avoid contamination with older criminals, were sent to the Borstal institutions for training and treatment.

The percentage of Borstal inmates who subsequently appeared before the courts was less than 10 per cent, the lowest in the world. In England 55 per cent was regarded as satisfactory. Also, of prisoners released by the Prisons Board over a period of 17 years, 79 per cent had not lapsed subsequently.

Grange Head Takes Morrow Challenge

WASHINGTON (AP)—Pointing to the recent New Jersey primary as "a clarion call to action," Louis J. Taber of Columbus, O., master of the National Grange, said the dry forces would accept the challenge of "repeal with the return of the saloon" as opposed to the "Eighteenth Amendment and prohibition."

Speaking over a national hook-up of the National Broadcasting Company June 21, Mr. Taber said Dwight W. Morrow, the Republican nominee in New Jersey, "but takes the place of another senator who favored repeal.

"We should rejoice that the new senator stands for repeal rather than nullification. The issue is unmistakable. The challenge will be accepted by the dry forces. On the one hand we have repeal with the return of the saloon; on the other hand, the Eighteenth Amendment and prohibition. Repeal will never come if the American people recognize that with the Eighteenth Amendment out of the Constitution permission will be given to sell intoxicating liquors."

DANISH ENGINEERS IN TURKEY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—A contract has been signed between the Turkish Government and a Danish firm to erect several hangars for the machines used between Angora and Smyrna. These will have in connection with them repairing shops and accommodations for many aviators.

Jugoslavia Adds More Air Routes; Unites All Europe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia — This spring several routes were added to the air service here so that at present the whole of Jugoslavia is covered by an airplane wheel, the hub of which is Belgrade.

One may fly east every day to Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, and from there to Constantinople. The whole trip takes about six hours and the first stage one-third of that time. One may go east and a little north every day to Bucharest, the capital of Rumania, three hours away; or north of Budapest, the capital of Hungary, two hours away, or northwest through Vienna to Paris.

There is an excellent and regular air service daily through Belgrade from Paris to Bucharest. Every evening the people of Bucharest read in their coffee houses the daily papers of Paris appearing on the morning of the same day.

From Belgrade one may fly daily to Zagreb, the second city of the kingdom, eight hours away by fast train. The airplane makes the trip in somewhat over an hour. There is, also, a regular service to the south from Belgrade to Saloniki, the second city of Greece, while one of the most picturesque air trips in all Europe is that which goes to the southwest from Belgrade through Sarajevo to Podgoritsa, the largest city in Montenegro.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

EASTCOTT WINS UNEXPECTEDLY

Defeats Greentree Farms 11 to 9 in Westbury Cups Polo Play

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—The Eastcott four, from Whippany River, N. J., scored an unexpected victory to enter the semifinals of the annual spring polo tournament of the Meadow Brook Club, for the Third Westbury Cups, on a flat basis, defeating the team of the Greentree Farms, headed by the redoubtable Thomas Hitchcock Jr., captain of the United States international team, on the Sands Point Club field, 11 to 9, at Port Washington, June 22.

The only other match in the series, completed over the week-end, resulted in a victory of the Shelburne four, captained by J. Watson Webb, the left-handed player, over the Meadow Brook Ramblers, by 10 to 6. This match was split in two by a hailstorm, so that the first four chukkers were played on June 21 and the balance June 22, on No. 2 field, Meadow Brook. This was also in the second round, and brings the two winners together in the semifinal. The summary:

EASTCOTT	GREENTREE
No. 1—Thomas Ewing Jr.	Frank Hitchcock
No. 2—Cyril Harrison	G. H. Bostwick
No. 3—Dr. J. D. Richards	Thomas Hitchcock Jr.
Back—Earle W. Hopping	John Hay Whitney

Score—Eastcott 11, Greentree 9. Goals—Harrison 4, Hopping 4, Ewing 2, Richards for Eastcott; T. Hitchcock 5, Bostwick 3, Whitney for Greentree. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

SHELBURNE	MEADOW BROOK RAMBLERS
No. 1—Rigan McKinney	Michael G. Phipps
No. 2—H. E. Talbott Jr.	C. V. Whitney
No. 3—J. Watson Webb	W. H. Jackson
Back—N. S. Talbott	Robert E. Strawbridge Jr.

Score—Shelburne 10, Ramblers 6. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Yale Poloists Win From Princeton

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUMSON, N. J.—The Yale University polo team, composed for the most part of the Old Aiken four, winners of the United States junior championship and Herbert Memorial tourney on this field last year, scored another championship for the New Haven institution on June 21, when the Princeton four were held scoreless by the blue helmeted riders, while the latter made 11 goals in five chukkers and then filled out the game with substitutes in two of the places, to give the latter a chance to earn their letters.

Michael Phipps, regular No. 1, was an absentee from the Yale lineup, being engaged in play at Meadow Brook, but Hardie Scott, the captain, filled the position well, and the three Old Aiken players, J. P. Mills, Stewart B. Iglehart, and J. C. Rathborne, worked together in the same style as they have shown for the past three years, since they made their first appearances as members of the St. Paul's School team. Mills gave place to S. P. Porter in the final chukker, while E. S. Potter replaced Scott near the end of the fifth. This left the attack with less power, and no more goals came. Iglehart and Rathborne will now devote their attention to the tryout games for the international team, as both have been named for the squad by Capt. Thomas Hitchcock Jr., also a graduate of the same polo school of which they are members. The summary:

YALE	PRINCETON
No. 1—Hardie Scott, E. S. Potter	John Lemp
No. 2—J. P. Mills, S. P. Porter	L. K. Firestone
No. 3—S. B. Iglehart	William Post 2d
Back—J. C. Rathborne	A. B. MacDonald

Score—Yale 11, Princeton 0. Goals—Iglehart 4, Scott 3, Mills 3, Rathborne for Yale. Referee—Capt. Wesley K. White. Judge—Edwin Stewart 3d. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

SPICER DEFEATS BLAIR

GREENSBORO, N. C. (AP)—Two of the finest golfers in Dixie matched skill here June 21 for 32 holes with the veteran Emmett Spicer, of Memphis, finally conquering the less experienced Tully Blair, of Sedgefield, 5 and 4, to win the Southern amateur championship. It was the second time the Tennessean had reached the pinnacle of Southern golfdom, as he won the premier links honors below the Mason-Dixon Line back in 1926. Spicer took the diadem, undefended by the 1929 champion, Sam Perry, of Birmingham, only after a hard struggle with Blair.

MISS TAUBELE WINS N. J. FINAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTFIELD, N. J.—Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 6—3, 6—1, in the singles final of the New Jersey state women's tennis championship at the Westfield Tennis Club, June 22. Mixed doubles honors went to Miss Francis and Harry F. Wolf, who defeated Miss Taubele and L. W. Knot, 6—1, 6—2, to capture the title.

KOZELUH DEFEATS NAJUCH

AUTEUIL, France (AP)—Karel B. Kozeluh of Czechoslovakia, defeated Roland Najuch, German professional, in straight sets June 21 in a tennis match billed here as for the world's professional championship. The scores were 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

Kent Moves to the Top of Standing

ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W.	L.	1st Inns. Led	Beh.	AWR.	Pts.
Kent	8	3	0	0	0	64
Nottinghamshire	6	1	2	2	0	64
Lancashire	5	0	2	3	1	63
Yorkshire	5	1	2	1	0	53
Surrey	1	1	5	4	1	49
Sussex	3	2	2	4	0	46
Warwickshire	2	2	4	3	0	43
Gloucestershire	4	2	0	4	0	44
Derbyshire	4	4	1	0	1	41
Essex	2	2	3	2	0	37
Worcestershire	2	4	3	2	0	37
Leicestershire	2	4	3	1	0	34
Glamorganshire	1	3	4	1	0	31
Hampshire	2	3	0	3	0	25
Middlesex	0	4	1	4	2	25
Northampt'nshire	2	8	0	1	1	23
Somersetshire	0	5	3	0	0	15

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A remarkable transformation occurred at the top end of the standing in the English inter-county cricket championship race as the outcome of matches most recently concluded: Kent leaping up to first place and level on points with Nottinghamshire, present champion; Lancashire, former leader, slipping down from first to third; Yorkshire, rising to fourth place, and Sussex ascending to sixth immediately behind Surrey.

Kent earned its advancement by a quick victory over Warwickshire by an innings and 120 runs. Once more A. P. Freeman, veteran "googly" bowler, had a big hand in the success. He captured 14 wickets for 143 runs in Warwickshire's two innings which realized 149 and 160. The Kentish batsmen put together 429 whereof H. W. Ashdown scored over 100, his first century this season.

Game Is Drawn

Nottinghamshire's game against Somersetshire was drawn, with the latter ahead on the first innings, which produced extraordinary incidents in the closing stages owing to difficulty experienced by certain home batsmen dealing with the express deliveries of William Voce and G. Hunt. After receiving a hearty whack from the ball they played lefthanded against Voce and righthanded against the other bowlers, and C. C. Case endeavoring to avoid the ball that rose headhigh off the pitch hit his own wicket and in the confusion commenced to return to the pavilion carrying one of the stumps instead of his bat.

The dramatic incident occurred when Nottinghamshire needed only eight runs to pass Somersetshire's total of 300 and so gain valuable points for a lead on the first innings. The last Notts pair, Voce and R. D. F. Bland, were at the wicket and the score stood 293 when the former was brilliantly caught by A. Young in deep field. J. C. White, Somersetshire skipper, batted determinedly for 91 in the first innings and 64 in the second. Somerset's second venture closed for 240. Top scorer for Nottinghamshire was Willis Walker with 61.

Yorkshire Wins Easily

Yorkshire found Northamptonshire easy prey at Northampton and won by nine wickets, scoring 184 and 73 for one wicket against 84 and 73 for one wicket against 88 and 166. A. T. Barber, Yorkshire captain, adopted an unusual policy of allowing their opponents to bat first and the chance taken was abundantly justified by the subsequent events. It was a low scoring match and no player reached half a century.

K. S. Duleepsinhji, young Indian batsman, selected to play for England against Australia in the second test match of the present series at Lords ground here commencing Friday obtained his thousandth run this season whilst making 39 for Sussex against Derbyshire at Horsham in a game that yielded victory to the southerners by an innings and 44 runs. The best individual efforts were 120 and 71 by A. F. Wensley and H. Parks, respectively, in Sussex's innings of 429. Derbyshire's totals were 203 and 192.

Gloucestershire pulled off a dramatic victory over Middlesex at Lords in a game that lost the whole of one day's play through rain. B. H. Lyon, visitors' skipper, made an early declaration in the first innings at 204 for five wickets, and in reply Middlesex gathered 185. As Gloucestershire's second knock produced only 51, Middlesex required 171 for victory and had two and one-half hours in which to get them. However, the last Middlesex wicket fell with a score 50 short of the required total. Worcestershire made a bad start against Leicestershire, losing six wickets for 68 runs, but later the batsmen carried the total to 137, which proved to be 29 more than Leicestershire could obtain. Worcestershire's second venture yielded 120; Leicestershire scored 106. The Worcestershire margin of victory was 43 runs.

Hobbs Scores a Century

Outside the county championships were two first-class matches: Surrey vs. Australians, Wales vs. Minor Counties. The latter resulted in a victory at Colwyn Bay for Wales by 177 runs, a feature of the game being the big hitting by Trevor Arnott, Wales, who twice clouted the ball out of the ground and once lifted it clean over the houses on the other side of the roadway Team scores were Wales 278 and 349 for eight wickets declared; Minor Counties 324 and 126. William Bates hit 146 for Wales, G. Butler 121 for Minor Counties.

The famous Surrey veteran, J. B. Hobbs, gave another remarkable illustration of his continued brilliance as a batsman, hitting 146 not out against the Australians at the Oval here in Surrey's second innings of 249 for two wickets. It was Hobbs' 173d century in first-class cricket—figure unapproached by anybody else—and in scoring 170 he revealed all his old-time agility and grace. His stand prevented the Australians' forcing a victory that seemed very likely to be theirs when they replied to Surrey's first innings total of 162 by scoring 348 for five wickets declared. It is very seldom that a match wherein the tourists are concerned goes by without one of them making a three-figure score. This time the person to do so was W. M. Woodfull, captain, who knocked up 141 in good style.

W. L. Allison Wins From Edgar Moon

WIMBLEDON, Eng. (AP)—The United States got off to a good start June 23 in the Wimbledon lawn tennis championships, Wilmer L. Allison of Texas taking his first match from Edgar Moon, the Australian, in straight sets, 8—1, 6—3, 6—3.

Thus the tournament started with an upset, Allison's three-straight sets eliminating the Australian champion from the tournament. The Texan led all the way and polished off his opponent with a love game.

Rarely has the first match on Wimbledon's famous center court attracted as much attention as this year's curtain raiser. The annual scenes of the Wimbledon opening were again enacted, lines of fans forming early in the morning for good places in the unreserved sections. The play continued on 16 courts, so that the big field of singles could be cut in half by nightfall.

H. K. Lester of Great Britain defeated the American, Eugene H. McAuliffe, 6—2, 7—5, 0—6, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell of Austin, Tex., staged a strong finish to defeat A. W. Vinall, England, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., scored another victory for the American forces by eliminating Yoshiro Ohta, Japan, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

While the strong American contingent of tennis stars was making substantial headway, Henri Cochet of France, the defending singles champion, was extended to five hard sets to win from Hans Timmer of Holland in the first round 6—4, 9—11, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

RANGERS DEFEAT FALL RIVER ELEVEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Glasgow Rangers of Scotland ended their tour of the United States and Canada with a brilliant 6 to 1 victory over the United States title-holders, Fall River, in their international soccer match before a crowd of some 12,000 people at the Polo Grounds, here June 22.

The first period was close and only misfortune kept the local representatives from obtaining a lead of one or more goals. Archie Stark, Fall River center, booted two fine drives that just hit the cross bar to be kept out.

After 38 minutes of fast and at times rough play, the visitors secured their first goal when Jimmy Smith, Ranger center, converted a pass from Brown. No further scoring occurred in the first half with the defense of each side showing to advantage.

With 15 minutes of the second half gone Smith again scored for the Rangers and put his team ahead, 2 to 0, but Stark reduced this to one on the next faceoff. From then on play was practically all in favor of the winners who ran in four more goals as the Fall River defense crumbled.

RANGERS	FALL RIVER
Morton, Nicholson, ol	or, McNab
McPhail, il	ir, Nilsen
Smith, c	c, Stark
Brown, ir	il, White
Fleming, or	ol, Best
Craig, lh	rh, McPherson
Melkljohn, ch	ch, Priestley
McDonald, rh	lh, Ballantyne
Buchanan, lh	rh, McGill
Gray, ro	lb, Macauley
T. Hamilton, g	g, Harper

Score—Glasgow Rangers 6, Fall River 1. Goals—Smith 4, Fleming 2 for Rangers; Stark for Fall River. Referee—E. J. Donaghy. Time—Two 45m. periods.

CAYUGA RETAINS LEAD

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Cayuga, eight-meter yacht built by public subscription, retained her lead in the Rochester Yacht Club's series to nominate an American defender for the Canada's Cup, although her closest rival, the Thisbe, owned by and sailed by W. P. Barrows, took two out of three victories June 22. Conewago, W. L. Farley's boat, which is the third of the trio of boats seeking the nomination, placed third in all three races. A fairly heavy sea and a strengthening wind proved a little too much for Conewago.

RICE WINS AGAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Lawrence B. Rice, now winner of four Massachusetts state tennis championships, defeated Leighton Brewer in straight sets at the Longwood Cricket Club for the 1930 title. Rice won at 6—4, 6—1, 6—2. The new champion was presented with a silver pitcher and plate.

BOWMAN WINS AGAIN

NEW YORK (AP)—Herbert L. Bowman of New York, 1929 champion, defeated Frank Bowden, former Columbia captain, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2, in the final round of singles in the eastern claycourt tennis championships at Travers Island June 22. Perrine G. Rockafellow and William Aydelotte won the doubles, defeating Edgar Dawson and William Feibleman, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

HAKOAHS LOSE ANOTHER

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—The New York Hakoahs were defeated by the Vasco Da Gama soccer team June 22, 2 to 0. It was the Americans' second defeat of their South American tour, Sao Paulo beating them, 3 to 1, on June 19.

CANTLON WINS AUTO RACE

AKRON, O. (AP)—"Shorty" Cantlon, Detroit, won the 100-mile automobile race on the Cleveland-Akron board speedway near here June 22. It took him 1h. 27m. 31 1-5s. to cover the track 200 times.

SPAIN WINS AT SOCCER

BOLOGNA, Italy (AP)—Spain's soccer football team defeated Italy June 22, 3 to 2. The Spanish victory came as a surprise to the experts, who had expected an Italian victory in view of past performances.

EDDIE HOGAN WINS AT GOLF

VANCOUVER, B. C. (AP)—Eddie Hogan, 19-year-old Portland player, won the Pacific Northwest amateur golf championship June 21 by defeating Johnny Robbins, Portland 8 and 7, in the 36-hole final.

WOMEN'S JAVELIN MARK BROKEN

HAMBURG, Ger. (AP)—Fräulein Kurze bettered the world's listed javelin throw for women June 22 with a toss of 130 feet;

CHAMPION A'S MOVE AHEAD

Increase Their Lead Over Second Place Yankees—Indians Lose Ground

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	38	23	.623
New York	34	23	.596
Washington	34	24	.586
Cleveland	33	26	.559
Detroit	27	34	.442
St. Louis	26	34	.433
Chicago	22	33	.400
Boston	21	38	.356

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 3, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 1.
New York 3, Detroit 0.
Chicago 7, Washington 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Detroit 5, Boston 3.
Detroit 4, Boston 2 (six innings).
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 2.
New York 5, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 5, New York 2.
Washington 10, Chicago 3.

Philadelphia spent the past seven days moving farther ahead of the other first division clubs in the American League. New York remains in second place, but lost ground in its effort to catch the flying champions. Cleveland slipped back out of second position and is now in fourth behind the Washington Senators. Detroit is at the top of the second division, with St. Louis, Chicago and Boston following in that order.

The Athletics proved themselves the real champions when they won four games in six played. The pitching assignments were divided evenly, Mahaffey, Grove, Earnshaw and Walberg each winning one game. Philadelphia pitchers took advantage of Cleveland's batting slump and won four straight games from them, only to drop the final contest of the series on June 22. Connie Mack's boys have been hitting very well, as is shown by records that total 63 runs, 65 hits 15 doubles, two triples and seven home runs. The batting of three veterans, Cochrane, Simmons and Foxx has been brilliant and has done much to keep the champions in the lead. Team fielding shows three errors.

Yankees Win Four

New York also did well by winning four games in six played. Sherid defeated the Indians on June 17, with Wells holding the Tigers the following day. Pennock again defeated Detroit on June 21, with Pipgras turning in a victory over the Browns one day later. The club has not been doing any heavy hitting, but has been producing its hits with men on base, which counts. Its fielding records were fairly good as it went three games without making an error. Five misplays were made in the other three contests, however.

The Senators broke even in their games played during the week. Brown defeated the St. Louis Browns on June 16, Crowder did the same to the White Sox three days later, with Liska again taking the Chicago club on June 22. St Louis and Chicago (twice) handed out the defeats. Twelve errors marred the team's fielding record, while unofficial averages show that 34 runs were scored on 61 safe hits. The hits included 12 doubles, four triples and two home runs.

Cleveland had a very poor week, although it managed to remain among the first four teams. The Yankees defeated them on June 17 to open the week, only to have the Athletics continue by winning four straight. Wes Ferrell pitched his team to a victory on June 22 against the A's, the final contest of the series. The Indians have been doing very little batting and when they have it has not been in the pinches. Fifty hits were made to score only 11 runs, a record which speaks for itself. Twelve doubles, one triple and one home run were included in the 50 hits. Nine errors were charged against Cleveland players.

Tigers Get Going

Detroit made a bid to step into the first division when it won four games out of six played. The pitching assignments were divided evenly. Hogsett held the Athletics in check on June 16, Sorrell defeated the Yankees on June 20, with Whitehill and Hoyt winning both ends of a double-header from the Red Sox the following day. Manager Harris's boys have been doing some timely hitting, to send home as many runs as possible. When they defeated the Red Sox twice in one afternoon, only 16 hits were made, eight in each game.

George Blaeholder won two games for the Browns, while Sam Gray won one. There were four other contests played, however, all of which were lost. Weak batting has prevailed throughout the entire week and kept the pitchers from winning more games. Only three errors were made by the Browns in the seven games.

Chicago won only two games in six played to remain in seventh position. Ted Lyons and Garland Braxton each defeated the Senators to put their club in the winning column. The club's hits have been few and far between and the main reason for the slump. Boston had a fairly good record during the week, winning four games in seven played, but could not move up out of last place. Jack Russell was the pitching star, winning two games, one from the White Sox and another from the Browns. Gaston and MacFayden won the other contests.

JONES AND TWEDDELL WIN

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. (AP)—Paired with Dr. William Tweddell, 1927 British amateur champion, Robert T. Jones Jr., who won the British open June 20, defeated Stanley Lunt of Worcester and Eric Fiddian of Stourbridge in a four-ball match played over the Blackwell course. The score was 3 and 2, with Jones and Tweddell having the best-ball score of 69 to their opponents' 73. A great crowd watched the match, which was the outcome of a promise made by Jones to Tweddell when the latter was in the United States for the 1928 Walker Cup matches

McCARTHY WINS GOLF TITLE

ST. ALBANS, N. Y. (AP)—Maurice J. McCarthy Jr. of the Green Meadow Country Club, won the Metropolitan golf championship for the second straight year June 21, defeating Pennington Miller-Jones, his clubmate, by the wide margin of 9 and 7 in the final round played over the links of the St. Albans Golf Club.

BERMUDA FIRST TO ENTER

HAMILTON, Ont.—The honor of forwarding the first official entry for the British Empire games goes to Bermuda. The entry of David Godvin Belvin in the 100-yard and 200-yard sprint events was received June 21. It is expected Bermuda also will be represented by swimmers.

SELIGSON WINS EASTERN TITLE

Defeats Sutter, Tulane, for Intercollegiate Net Championship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Julius Seligson, by dint of perseverance in steady play until his opponent should weaken, won his second tennis championship within a week, when he captured the Eastern Intercollegiate singles title, June 21, at the Crescent Athletic Club, following his winning of the Metropolitan claycourt title, June 15, at the New York Tennis Club. Representing Lehigh University, the stocky New Yorker defeated Clifford S. Sutter of Tulane University, New Orleans, in the final round by a score of 6—1, 6—3, 3—6, 0—6, 6—1.

Then Sutter and his partner, Maurice J. Bayon, took the doubles championship from the pair from University of California at Los Angeles, Elbert R. Lewis and Clifford Robbins, in a four-set battle, scored at 10—8, 5—7, 6—0, 6—2, after the latter pair had eliminated the Columbia University team, David N. Jones and Raymond Stone, in the semifinals, played in the morning.

A curious feature of Seligson's victory was the fact that in every one of the sets his opponent scored many more earned points than Seligson, the totals being 44 to 19. But the greater control of the Lehigh player just overbalanced this, the total points for Seligson being 124 to 121 for the southern youth.

Seligson will now try for the third time to win the United States intercollegiates at Merion Cricket Club, where he defaulted in the semifinals two years ago, and was defeated in the same round last year.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—Final Round

Julius Seligson, Lehigh, defeated Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane, 6—1, 6—3, 3—6, 0—6, 6—1.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Clifford Robbins and Elbert R. Lewis, U. C. L. A., defeated David N. Jones and Raymond Stone, Columbia, 6—1, 3—6, 8—6, 6—4.

Final Round

Clifford S. Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon, Tulane, defeated Robbins and Lewis, 10—8, 5—7, 6—0, 6—2.

BERLINGER BREAKS THREE MEET MARKS

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—B. E. Berlinger, Atlantic City star of the University of Pennsylvania, broke three meet records June 21 as the Meadowbrook Club captured first honors at the annual middle-Atlantic track and field championships with a team score of 56 points.

University of Pennsylvania was second with 34 points and Shanahan C. C. third with 10. Other team totals were Sigma Theta Fraternity, 7; Germantown Boys' Club, 5; Nativity C. C. 4.

Berlinger set new figures in the three events he entered, and two other meet records were bettered. The Penn athlete tossed the shot 46ft. 10⅛in., beating his former mark of 45ft. 11¾in. last year; pole-vaulted 13 feet, beating his former mark of 12ft. 4⅞in., and cleared 6ft. 1⅞in. in the high jump, to beat his own mark of 6 ft. 1½in.

Leslie Schaeffer, Meadowbrook, won the 880-yard run in 1m. 57.7s, beating the meet record of 1m. 58s., and A. H. Bates, Meadowbrook, beat his old mark of 24 feet in the broad jump by leaping 24ft. 5¾in.

SHIELDS SURPRISES BY BEATING MERCUR

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Francis X. Shields, 20-year-old tennis player of Scarsdale, N. Y., stroked his way to a surprising victory June 21 over Fritz Mercur, sixth national ranking net man, and won the Delaware state turf court championship by scores of 6—1, 6—2, 11—9.

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, paired with Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., annexed the women's doubles by beating Anne B. Townsend and Ann Page, Merion Cricket Club, 5—7, 6—1, 8—6.

Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., won the men's doubles, defeating Dolf E. Muehleisen and Robert G. Muench, University of California, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5 in the finals.

LAST TRY BY MISS CARSTAIRS

NEW YORK (AP)—Miss Betty Carstairs, who will make England's bid for the Harmsworth Cup for motorboat racing in the British international trophy races at Detroit in August, arrived June 21 on the liner Berengaria. She said the Harmsworth Cup competition will be her last race "because it is too expensive." It costs $80,000 to build and operate a racing boat for one season, she explained. Miss Carstairs will leave soon for Toronto, where she will practice until shortly before the races. This will be her third challenge for the cup, which was won in 1920 by Gar Wood.

UNION ELECTS CAPTAINS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Captains for next year's Union College spring sports were announced June 21 by Harold Anson Bruce, director of athletics, as follows: Track and field, Charles Aussicker of Schenectady; baseball, Edward Reville of Middletown; lacrosse, Thomas Aldrich of Gloversville; tennis, Richard Edward Cummings of Schenectady; golf, Douglas MacLean Stewart of Buffalo.

WILEY WINS IN CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY, Conn. (AP)—Lee H. Wiley of Hartford June 21 won the men's singles tennis championship of Connecticut. He came from behind after dropping the first two sets to win 12 straight games and the third, fourth and fifth sets from J. Francis Smith of Waterbury in the finals of the annual tournament at the Country Club courts. The scores were 3—6, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0, 6—4.

MISS COLLETT WINS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Glenna Collett, women's United States golf champion, added a 79 June 21 to her 81 of June 20 to win the Alleghany Country Club women's invitation tournament with a score of 160 for the 36 holes. Miss Collett won by a margin of three strokes over her nearest competitor, Louise Fordyce of Youngstown.

LOTT AND DOEG WIN

LONDON (AP)—An all-American final for the London lawn tennis doubles championship gave George M. Lott Jr. and John H. Doeg, members of the United States Davis Cup squad, a four-set victory over their team mates, Wilmer L. Allison and John W. Van Ryn, by scores of 12—14, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4, June 21.

BRYN MAWR POLOISTS WIN

BRYN MAWR, Pa.—Elkwood polo team of Long Branch, N. J., lost to Byrn Mawr in the opening round of the northern division of the southeastern tournament here June 21, 12 to 4. Bryn Mawr started with a three-goal handicap, but did not need it.

ROBINS HOLD FIRST PLACE

Cubs Pressing, However, and May Take Lead Before Long

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	37	21	.638
Chicago	36	25	.590
New York	31	26	.544
St. Louis	28	29	.491
Boston	26	30	.464
Pittsburgh	25	31	.446
Philadelphia	23	30	.434
Cincinnati	23	37	.383

RESULTS SATURDAY

Chicago 5, Boston 4 (12 innings).
Chicago 5, Boston 4.
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 3 (8 innings—called).
New York 6, Pittsburgh 5 (10 inings).
Philadelphia 13, St. Louis 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Bostpn 3, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 9, Pittsburgh 6.
New York 6, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis 12, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 3.

The Chicago Cubs, champions of the National League, spent the last seven days creeping up on the leading Brooklyn Robins. Manager McCarthy's boys won five straight games only to drop the sixth and are now in a position to go ahead of the Robins if they can win their share of games during the coming week. The Robins did fairly well themselves when they won four games in six played, enough to keep ahead of the Cubs. New York is in third position, close to Chicago, and with any kind of a winning streak can take the leadership. St. Louis won more games than it lost during the seven days to remain in fourth place. The second division consists of Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Cincinnati in that order.

Ray Phelps did the best pitching for the Robins when he won two of the four games his club took. He defeated the Cardinals on June 16 and did the same to the Reds on June 21. Thurston and Luque were the other winning pitchers, the former holding the Reds in check, while the latter put down the Pirates. Manager Robinson's team did not exactly play championship ball during the week, but it managed to win four games and that is all that is necessary. Records show that 24 runs were scored on 54 hits, nine doubles, one triple and three home runs. Team fielding was not of the best, as eight errors were made in all. The two defeats handed the Robins were given them by the Reds.

Cubs Near Lead

Chicago took advantage of the batting slump of the Boston Braves and moved nearer the Robins. Charlie Root defeated the Giants on June 16 to open the week. Guy Bush held the Braves the following day, Malone defeated them again one day later, with Teachout and Osborn each winning a game in a doubleheader on June 21. The final contest of the series was taken by the Boston club on June 22. The Cubs have not been doing any terrific hitting, but they have been producing their hits when they are needed. Four doubles, the same number of triples and 11 home runs were included in 63 hits to score 37 runs. Seven errors were charged against Chicago players.

New York played five games during the week and won three of them. Heving was the pitching star when he defeated the Pirates on June 18 and did likewise to the Reds on June 22. Fete Donohue won the other contest on June 21, that from the Pirates. The Giants have been hitting fairly well, but most of their success should be credited to their fielding, as only one error was charged against them. That misplay was made on June 18 while playing the opening game of their series with the Pirates, a contest which they won. Records show that 25 runs were scored and 58 hits made. The hits consisted of 10 doubles, two triples and five home runs. All five homers were made in one game against the Cubs.

The Cardinals had a record similar to that of the Cubs when they won three of their five games played. The pitching assignments were divided evenly, Lindsey, Rhem and Grimes each winning a game. The team as a whole has been hitting very well with fielding about on a par. Thirteen doubles, two triples and three home runs were included in 67 safe hits. St. Louis players scored 34 runs.

Frankhouse Wins Two

Not a very impressive record was made by any of the second division clubs. The Braves are at the top of the division by winning three games in eight played. Fred Frankhouse, Boston's new pitcher, won two of these contests, one from the Reds and another from the Cubs. Ed Brandt won the third game. The team's batting dropped off to some extent, while the fielding also could be improved.

Pittsburgh managed to remain behind the Braves, although it could win only one game during the week. Ray Kremer took that contest on June 20 from the Giants. Manager Ens's players have been hitting fairly well, but not so in the pinches. Doubles were their specialty as 21 were hit along with four triples and the same number of homers. Seven errors are shown in the records.

Philadelphia kept out of the cellar position by winning three games in six played to make the best showing. The club as a whole has been hitting, but their pitching could still be improved. Collard, Nichols and Collins were the winning pitchers. Fielding also kept the Phillies back, as 12 errors were charged against them. Out of the eight games the Reds played, they won three, but could not get out of last place. Their batting ability has dropped off to some extent and does not seem to be improving. The winning pitchers were Frey, Kolp and Benton.

SCORE IN ELEVENTH WINS FOR ELI NINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Yale won the third of its series of baseball games with Princeton, after the two games in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League season had been divided, at the Polo Grounds June 21, after a closely fought game that went to 11 innings, and was won on what was really a freak hit, by a score of 10 to 9.

Both teams played far superior ball to any of their recent performances, and especially in the later innings, when each was represented in the pitchers' box by sophomores, William Newton '32 for Yale and Frank K. Bowman '32 for Princeton. Newton, in addition to holding the hard hitters of Princeton to three hits and no runs in the five and one-third innings he pitched, hit a home run with a man on base to tie the score in the seventh inning.

Princeton led by considerable margins all the way up to the seventh, leading at 9 to 6 at the beginning of Yale's sixth inning. But following Newton's hit, the pitchers held the upper hand to the last half of the eleventh. Then Edward Warren '32 and Joseph Maine '32 gained their bases, and a short bounder by J. H Beyer '30S hopped out of the reach of Capt. J. H. O'Toole '30, and Warren scored the winning run. It was a weak ending to a brilliant game.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Yale	2	1	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	—10	14	3	
Princeton	3	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0—	9	16	4	

Batteries—Jennison, A. T. Taylor, Newton and Maine for Yale; Moles, Bowman and Carter for Princeton. Winning pitcher—Newton. Losing pitcher—Bowman. Umpires—Barry and Stafford. Time—3h. 23m.

RECORDS BETTERED IN STRENGTH TESTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Eight new United States Amateur Athletic Union weight-lifting records were established and four old ones were equaled in the first two of the five events of the annual championship meet at the German-American field in the Long Island City.

In the 128-pound class J. Arthur Levan of the Associated Bar-Bell Men, Reading, Pa., bettered the 115½-pound snatch with his 137½-pound lift. Fred Steinie of the German-American A. G. won the arm jerk with 143, 11 pounds better than the mark of last year.

Emil Mozer of the G. A. A. C. of Detroit broke both marks in the 118-pound class one-hand snatch and the one-arm clean and jerk. His 121-pound snatch surpassed the record of 104½, and his 148½-pound jerk passed the 126-pound mark of last year.

Arnie E. Sundberg of the Multnomah A. C. of Portland, Ore., lifted 159½ pounds by the snatch method to better the 154-pound mark in the 165-pound class. A new 148-pound class record of 192½ pounds for the clean and jerk was established by Max Rohrer of the Cooper A. C., Brooklyn, bettering the old mark of 176.

R. E. Bachtell of the Associated Bar-Bell Men of Chewsville, Md., equaled both his own records in the 136-pound class by lifting 143 pounds in the snatch and 165 pounds in the jerk. William Good of Reamstown, Pa., in the 181-pound class, bettered by 5½ pounds the old mark of 154 in the clean snatch. Adolph Faas of the Cooper A. C. set a new 165-pound mark in the one-arm clean and jerk in passing the old 176-pound figure by 5½ pounds.

MISS MEARLS WINS TITLE

Two New England A. A. A. U. women's track and field championship titles for 1930 were decided in an outdoor meet at Franklin Field, Boston, June 22. Katherine Mearls, competing unattached, won the senior javelin title, with a throw of 98ft. 9in. Margaret S. Proctor of the Lunenberg Girls' A. C., who was defending the title, was second with 98ft. 7in., and Rena MacDonald, B. S. A., third, with 75ft. 1in. The other New England championship decided was the junior 8-pound shotput event, which was won by Laura Sullivan, Hingham High School, with a put of 27ft. 7½in. Frances Sheehan, Dorchester Girls' A. C., was second with 26ft. 5in., and Beatrice Manchester, Brockton Girls' A. C., third, with 26ft. 3in.

GERMAN-AMERICANS LOSE, 4-0

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Ger. (AP)—The south-German champion team, Eintract, defeated the touring German-American soccer squad June 21, 4 to 0. The score at half-time was 0-0. Ehmer scored two goals for the home team, while Dietrich and Krohn contributed the others. It was the third defeat for the tourists.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULT

Yale 10, Princeton 9.

HUSKIES LOSE STAR OARSMAN

Schoel Out of Boat—Time Trials of 20m. 20s. and 23m. Are Announced

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. (AP)—A mishap that affects the chances of the undefeated University of Washington varsity and a time trial by the University of Wisconsin, lone middle western standard-bearer, featured developments June 22 in the camps of college oarsmen preparing for the thirty-third annual Intercollegiate Rowing Association Regatta here June 26.

A last minute change became necessary in the personnel of the huge Washington eight when Coach Al Ulbrickson learned L. W. Schoel, his 190-pound 6ft. 3in. No. 5 oarsman, would have to retire. With Schoel's participation in the race announced as unlikely, A. V. Phillips '31, No. 3 in the varsity was shifted to No. 5, while H. E. Schmidt '31 was moved up from No. 3 in the Jayvee shell to the same oar in the big eight. B. S. Kauffman '30, a substitute, took over Schmidt's oar. Washington's time June 21 in a time row, according to Ulbrickson was 20m. and 20s. This is the fastest figure that any of the co

COTTON MERGER IN NEW ENGLAND RUMORED NEAR

Berkshire and Bancamerica Groups Cited as Probable Nucleus

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A colossus of the fine cotton goods industry, big enough and strong enough to dominate the gray goods markets, and to supply the leadership universally acknowledged as the first requisite to permanent recovery of the cotton manufacturing industry, is immediately in prospect, according to many close observers of recent developments in textile circles in New England.

Some believe it is likely to take definite form before the close of the present calendar year, at least in a tentative way. A few even go so far as to predict definite proposals within the next two months, and to name the Berkshire Fine Spinners and the so called Bancamerica - Newman group as the mills most likely to form the nucleus of the combine. These may be very considerably augmented later, they declare, by other mills absorbed individually or in groups.

The close coöperation between the Berkshire group and the Bancamerica group in promoting the curtailment movement that has now become so widespread in New England and the South, is cited as an illustration of the tacit understanding and sympathy of viewpoints, out of which is likely to grow a merging of interests between the two groups. Both groups have sent emissaries to sound out the various independent mills with regard to curtailment plans.

Reports that the Bancamerica negotiations had struck a snag that bid fair to wreck the chances of ultimate consummation of this particular consolidation have been taken in many quarters as an indication that formation of the "colossus" may be speeded up, in the event that the promoters of the Bancamerica combine should open negotiations direct with the Berkshire interests without attempting first to form the preliminary independent merger.

The Berkshire group is the one combine that, as yet, has no mill in New Bedford, but the interests back of this group have been frankly seeking an entry into the New Bedford situation, and make no concealment of their desire to have one or more New Bedford units. Concrete backing is given to the Berkshire attitude in this respect by the active buying of New Bedford mill stocks by financial organizations that are known to be closely affiliated with the Berkshire interests. Large quantities of Whitman Mill stock have been absorbed in this quarter during the past several months, and also a considerable quantity of Whitman Mill notes. Gosnold stock has also been bought by the same interests and Potomska stock too, but in smaller quantity.

Ontario Brokers to Regain Confidence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—As a result of a conference regarding mining stock business at which representatives of the nine provinces of Canada were present, and following legislation recently adopted by the Ontario Legislature the Toronto Standard Stock and Mining Exchange has revised its by-laws in an effort to restore public confidence and normal conditions. The directors of the exchange consulted each attorney-general of the provinces of the Dominion and made an intensive study of safeguards employed on the senior stock exchanges in Canada and the United States.

In future no member of the exchange can make a practice of betting against his customers in the market. There must be no effort on the part of a member to mislead the board of the exchange in regard to his business. There must be no deliberate plotting to upset the equilibrium of the market. High pressure salesmanship and improper soliciting will be taboo. Bucketing or wash sales must be eliminated. No limited liability company may occupy a seat on the exchange.

Once a year auditors designated by the board may without warning, audit the assets and liabilities of any firm. Simultaneous audits may also be made of the books and business of all members of the exchange.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN PRISON FAVORED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Major Rice M. Youell, superintendent of the Virginia State penitentiary here, favors compulsory school attendance in all prisons having a large percentage of illiterates. In answer to a letter from Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior and chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy, inquiring about provision for their instruction in Virginia prisons, Major Youell said: "I am confident that compulsory attendance in our classes for illiterates has contributed to the success of our educational system. Often inmates who begin attending classes very reluctantly, do exceptionally well after they gain a conception of the value of the work to them as a result of attending school for several months."

ONTARIO OBJECTS TO 'AMERICANIZATION'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The Board of Motion Picture Censors for Ontario has recommended to the Province of Ontario that something should be done to counteract the "Americanization of the Screen" in Canada. In its annual report the board suggests that films with a distinctively Canadian viewpoint and outlook should be provided for the entertainment of Canadians. The report says in part: "This has already been a subject of strong complaint, not only in Canada, but in Australia and New Zealand. Canada and the United States, side by side, represent two different democratic political systems established by two groups of English-speaking people on this continent. The leading features of each system are emphasized by the educational authorities in each country, particularly for the benefit of those of non-English origin.

"As the home market is the primary one, most of the films are prepared from the home point of view. Where one country makes most of the world's films and the adjoining country makes none, but is treated by the producing country as part of its domestic market, the preservation of a distinct Canadian point of view and outlook is naturally a matter of concern."

Fulton Hill Takes New Indian Name

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The arrival of the first white men and their greeting from the Indians at the site of Richmond was reënacted before a crowd of 5000 persons in ceremonies incident to giving Fulton Hill the historic name of Powhatan Hill. Chief Cook, of the Pamunkey tribe of Indians, christened the ground, while representatives of other tribes surviving in Virginia and descendants of the Englishmen who absorbed their dominions looked on.

Thousands of Richmond's elders and children massed on the brow of the hill and watched a parade of bands and notables in automobiles wind down from Chimborazo Park, through the narrow streets of Fulton and up Williamsburg Avenue. With the arrival of the parade the hill was jammed except for the slope looking toward the river. Powhatan, chief of all the Indian tribes in Virginia, sat there and watched Capt. Christopher Newport and John Smith and a band of Englishmen approach from the river. While he welcomed them, Indian women offered the "pale faces" berries for refreshment. Chief Cook was helped through the crowd to dedicate the hill by the name of the chief who was born upon it—Powhatan Hill.

WASTE LAND PROVES HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—"Waste" land in Ontario has produced 12,000,000 trees in the past 20 years. In 1908 the Ontario Government purchased several hundred acres of abandoned farm land which had deteriorated into a sandy waste in Norfolk County for the purpose of establishing a forest nursery station. Several other stations have followed.

Last year 12,000,000 trees grown on this "waste land" were distributed for planting on private, county, and crown properties. There is now a block of pine in Norfolk County planted in 1909, that stands 35 feet tall and is 8 inches in diameter. When this land was planted to trees in 1908, the previous owners had abandoned it as being a total loss.

A large portion of it lacked growth of any kind and was a wind-blown, drifting, sandy waste. Today the acres of fine young trees, small lakes and streams and the artistically land-out grounds around the forester's residence bear emphatic witness to what can be done by going about it in a systematic manner.

QUEBEC AUTHORIZES BIG HYDRO-POWER PLAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUEBEC—The Quebec Public Service has sanctioned a big hydro-power development program on the upper St. Maurice River by the Shawinigan Water & Power Company which controls an important development on the lower St. Maurice River. The complete program provides for the production of 1,208,000 horsepower, at an estimated cost of $94,500,000.

Under the terms of its sanction the company is to start work at Rapide Blanc at once. The first installation is to produce 160,000 horsepower by the fall of 1932. With the complete installation this fall will, it is estimated, produce 240,000 horsepower at a cost of $20,019,000. Five other falls on the upper St. Maurice are to be developed.

VARIED WORK DONE BY TEXTILE INSTITUTE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The new uses section of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., is carrying out an extensive program during 1930, said W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, after receiving a report of the work being done by this body.

Among the subjects on which the section is spending much time and energy are the following uses which are being developed: belting, dirt road membrane, cotton baling for piece goods, retail packing, potato bags, orange bags, onion bags, nut bags, sugar bags, fertilizer bags, winter flying suits for United States Navy aviators, cotton covers for retail ice deliveries, cotton towels for public schools, umbrellas and men's wear.

N. CAROLINA COUNTY TO HAVE MANAGER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURHAM, N. C.—The Durham County Board of Commissioners has decided upon the inauguration of the managerial system for this county. Durham is one of the most progressive counties of Piedmont North Carolina and its county seat, the city of Durham, showed an increase in population from 21,000 to 52,000 during the last decade.

The city of Durham has had the managerial form of government for about 10 years and its success inspired the county governing board to follow suit. Durham's phenomenal gain in population was made under this form of municipal government.

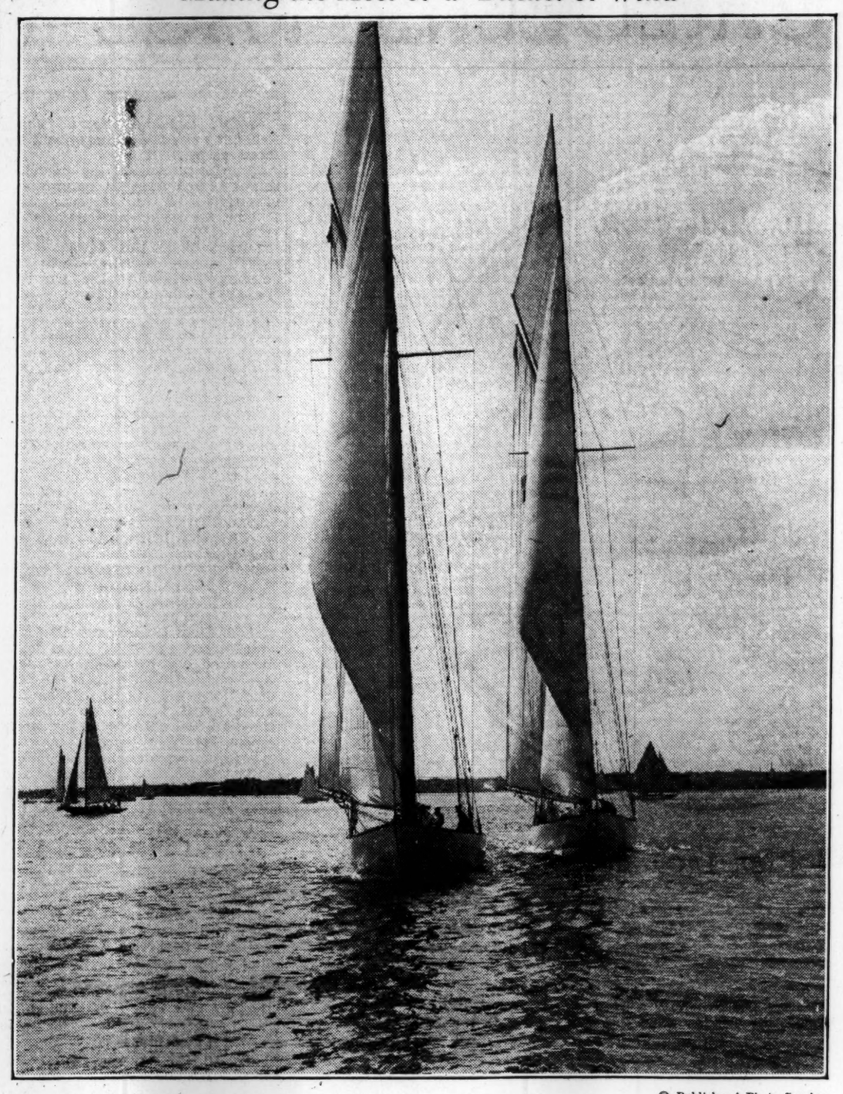
IBANEZ ISSUES LOAN DECREE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The Ministry of Finance in the future will be the only government department authorized to negotiate internal or external loans, under a decree signed by President Ibanez June 21. The decree annuls previous laws which authorized loans by governmental departments, municipalities and semi-fiscal institutions.

HIKER REACHES MEXICO CITY

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Walking from New York to Buenos Aires, Ramiro Molla Sans, a native of Valenica, Spain, arrived here June 21. He left New York Jan. 8.

Making the Most of a 'Bucket of Wind'



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Yachting is not wholly a matter of riding the crests of untamed waves, as the accompanying picture indicates. Here are two of the famous "New York Forty-footers" racing on Long Island Sound in midsummer. They are moving along with sheets well started. Outside of their usual headsails, each yacht is using a reaching jib, used when sailing "on the wind" in light airs. Here, when a larger but more cumbersome coasting schooner might be becalmed, these yachts are fanning along at a speed sufficient to raise a trace of a wash around the bows. Over their big mainsails each yacht has set a club topsail in order to snare the soft air currents that hang above the water.

Although these yachts were built in 1916, they are still in excellent condition, and last summer no less than nine of this popular one-design class, measuring 40 feet on the water line, including the Pampero, Banshee, Cockatoo, Shawara, Chinook, Typhoon, Rowdy, Marilee and Mistral, raced at Marblehead or Larchmont. They were designed and built by Nathaniel Herreshoff at Bristol.

FILM INDUSTRY BACKS REFORMS IN ADVERTISING

Respect for Law, Churches, and Races Included in Code of Ethics

NEW YORK—A code of ethics has been adopted by the advertising representatives of the leading motion picture producers and distributors, it was announced here on June 23. The representatives and their signatory companies include:

Glendon Allvine, Fox Film Corporation; J. R. Bray, Bray Productions, Inc.; Hyatt Daab, Radio Pictures; Oscar Doob, Loew's Theaters; Howard Dietz, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; Hal Roach Studios, Inc.; S. Charles Einfeld, First National Pictures, Inc.; Pat Dowling, Christie Film Company; Bruce Gallup, United Artists Corporation; Paul Gulick, Universal Pictures Corporation; Emil Jensen, Inspiration Pictures, Inc.; Henry Linet, Columbia Pictures, Inc.; Mark A. Leuscher, Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation; Charles E. McCarthy, Paramount Publix Corporation; G. R. O'Neil, Pathé Exchange, Inc.; Al Selig, Tiffany Productions, Inc.; Michael L. Simmons, Sono-Art Productions; P. L. Thompson, Electrical Research Products, Inc.; A. P. Waxman, Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., and Gordon S. White, Educational Film Exchanges, Inc.

"In signing this code," it was declared in a letter addressed to newspaper publishers by Carl E. Milliken, secretary of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., "the advertising and publicity directors of our member companies recognize that the standards already set up by many leading newspapers will help greatly to enforce the provisions of the code now adopted. Certainly the interests of the press and of the motion picture industry are one in this important question." The code is as follows:

"We subscribe to the code of business ethics of the International Advertising Association, based on 'truth, honesty and integrity.'

"Good taste shall be the guiding rule of motion picture advertising.

"Illustrations and text in advertising shall faithfully represent the pictures themselves.

"No false or misleading statements shall be used directly, or implied by type arrangements or by distorted quotations.

"No text or illustration shall ridicule or tend to ridicule any religion or religious faith; no illustration of a character in clerical garb shall be shown in any but a respectful manner.

"The history, institutions, and nationals of all countries shall be represented with fairness.

"Profanity and vulgarity shall be avoided.

"Pictorial and copy treatment of officers of the law shall not be of such a nature as to undermine their authority.

"Specific details of crime, inciting imitation, shall not be used.

"Motion picture advertisers shall bear in mind the provision of the production code that the use of liquor in American life shall be restriced to the necessities of characterization and plot.

"Nudity with meretricious purpose, and salacious postures, shall not be used.

"Court actions relating to censoring of pictures, or other censorship disputes, are not to be capitalized in advertising."

Employment Lack Is Socialist Issue

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The employment situation and the problems pertaining to public utilities will be the chief planks in the Socialist Party platform to be adopted at the biennial Socialist convention at Schenectady, July 19 and 20, according to an outline of the platform drawn up here on June 23 by the party's state executive committee. The first draft of the platform was prepared by a committee including Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler and Louis Waldman.

The statement issued by Herbert M. Merrill, secretary of the state committee, following the meeting, stated that the platform would probably be received with unanimity with the possible exception of a plank dealing with prohibition.

Mr. Merrill said the platform will probably call for unemployment insurance and for a thorough revision of the Old Age Pension Act passed at the last session of the Legislature.

In their public utilities stand, Mr. Merrill said, the Socialists will take sharp issue with both Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Republican Party. The Socialist campaign, he continued, will also link Governor Roosevelt with Tammany Hall, citing his refusal to investigate local political scandals and his appointments to public office as basis for their charge that there is a "working agreement if not total subservience to Tammany Hall."

FRENCH SCOUT PARTY TO VISIT SIOUX TRIBE

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—A party of six French Scout leaders, including Paul Coze, who has previously visited Canada to study Indian tribes, will make a journey to the Canadian Rockies to attend the festivals of the Sioux and Blackfeet tribes in July and, later, to study the customs and traditions of the Ojibwas, Crees and Chippewas.

The party will bring back curios for the Trocadero Museum and make phonograph records of tribal chants.

FURNITURE MEN GIVE PRESIDENT NEW DESK

WASHINGTON (AP)—The desk which was used by President Roosevelt and succeeding Chief Executives now stands in the office of George Akerson, secretary to the President. In the office of President Hoover was substituted on June 21, a beautiful maple desk, selected by Mrs. Hoover and presented by a group of Michigan furniture manufacturers.

GOLD STAR MOTHERS IN PARIS

PARIS (AP)—Group G of the American gold star mothers and wives, representing Eastern and Midwestern states and the seventh party to come to France for a visit to the battlefields, began the official part of its pilgrimage, June 23. They visited the tomb of France's Unknown Soldier and attended an official reception.

VARIETY OF CARS SEEN ON STREETS OF UNITED STATES

Danish 3-Wheeler, Austrian 2-Cylinder, Nippon Buses Amongst Number

World production of automobiles reached its highest peak in 1929, with 6,295,352 cars of all types manufactured in that 12-month period, according to government data reaching the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from Washington.

The 1929 output was 1,092,213 vehicles more than the 1928 figures, of 5,203,139, and was produced in more than 270 motor factories in 16 different countries. Into that unending stream of new and more efficient units of transport went cars for the masses and cars for the very rich; three-wheeled cars from Denmark; two-cylinder cars from Austria; trucks and buses from Nippon and millions of cars for all classes of buyers throughout the world.

Factories in the United States and Canada were responsible for a total production of more than 89 per cent of the world's total in 1929, against 88 per cent of the total in 1928. The figures of this country and Canada in 1929 were 5,621,709, against 4,601,141 in 1928. Increases in production were also registered during the year by England and France, while Germany and Italy both reported decreased outputs. Switzerland, Sweden and Czechoslovakia showed gains in production, and Austria and Belgium reported slight decreases.

In three of the major auto-producing centers of the world in 1929, the proportionate output of commercial vehicles increased.

In 1929, exports of complete units from automobile manufacturing plants throughout the world increased to 765,779, or 12.1 per cent of production, as compared with 708,349 or 13.6 per cent of production in 1928. Foreign shipments from the three chief automobile exporting centers, the United States and Canada, the United Kingdom, and France, increased from 663,438 vehicles in 1928 to 730,020 in 1929. The total of 638,922 complete units exported from the United States and Canada alone in 1929 amounted to 11.4 per cent of production in those countries and represented a considerable increase over the total of 586,485 or 11.6 per cent of production exported in 1928.

In 1929, the United Kingdom exported 42,073 units or 17.1 per cent of production as against 32,654 or 15.5 per cent of output in 1928. Exports from France totaled 49,025 or 18.8 per cent of production during the year as compared with 44,106 or 21 per cent of output in 1928. Italy exported 28,280 vehicles or 51.4 per cent of the production of that country in 1928 but in 1929 the exports dropped to 23,689 or 43.7 per cent of its output. Foreign shipments from Germany also declined slightly from 7991 in 1928 to 7784.

Australia remained the best market for the United States and the United Kingdom, and supplanted British India as the leading destination for Canada's exports in 1929. Algeria continued to be France's best overseas market and Germany was still the best customer of Italy and Czechoslovakia.

A steady increase in demand for closed cars is being reflected in a greater proportionate production of that type in the United States and Canada. In 1929, closed cars accounted for 89.4 per cent of total passenger car production as compared with 88.5 per cent the year before, 84.9 per cent in 1927 and only 30 per cent in 1922 Passenger car output in 1929 by body types was approximately as follows: two-door sedan 25 per cent; coupe 20 per cent; all other closed models 39.1 per cent; touring 3.7 per cent; roadster 6.7 per cent; chassis 1.8 per cent.

If Noise Disturbs, Find 'Bill of Rights'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The "Citizens' bill of rights against noise," issued on June 22 by the noise abatement commission, gives specific information of the measures the public may take to obtain relief from unnecessary noises.

In making it public, Edward F. Brown, director of the commission, declared that the discomforts of warm weather may be greatly decreased by banning unnecessary noises. "The commission is publishing this guide to relief from noise so that people will make use of it," he said, "for only through constant demand for quiet conditions will we obtain them."

Radio loudspeakers in front of shops are forbidden by city ordinance, the bill said, and persons disturbed by them should notify the policeman on the beat and the precinct headquarters.

Noises resulting from careless ash and garbage collecting should be reported to the sanitation department, or, when the collection is handled by a private company, the health department. Noisy milk deliveries, tooting of automobile horns or loud and disturbing conversations at all-night taxi stands should be reported to the policeman on the beat.

QUEBEC MINERAL VALUES INCREASE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUEBEC—The output of the mines of Quebec during the past year was valued at $46,455,000, an increase of nearly $10,000,000 or 30 per cent over the previous year.

Copper production was $10,019,000, an increase of $5,100,000. Gold production was $1,877,000, an increase of $536,000. Asbestos production was $13,172,000, up nearly $1,000,000. About 15,000 men were employed in mining, the increases being mainly in copper mines. Quebec mines accounted for about one-ninth of Canada's total mining production of $307,147,000 last year.

RUSSIANS TO ENTER ARGENTINE

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The Government will permit the entry into this country of 51 Russian artists whose services have been contracted by a theater here, the Minister of Agriculture, who has supervision over immigration, announced June 21. The artists will arrive in July.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

Canadian Pacific Building
RESTAURANT
42D ST. AND MADISON AVE.
Good Food — Prices Reasonable
Breakfast—Lunch—Sodas
CLOSED SUNDAYS

The CRICKET
Operated by All for All Inc.
Special Luncheon 45c
Special Dinner 75c
also a la carte | Open week days 7:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.
27 University Place, near 8th Street
(One block west of Wanamaker's)

LONDON, ENG.

The Manhattan Sandwich Bar
About 40 or 50
Varieties of Sandwiches Always on Hand
All cakes are homemade; orders taken.
Open 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. and on Sundays.
37a Wilton Place, Knightsbridge &
5 Shepherd St., Shepherds Market, Mayfair. Grosvenor 2386

CINDERELLA'S
2 SLOANE SQUARE
EXCELLENT
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Open on Sunday
Speciality: Meringues and Fudge
MODERATE PRICES

The Cottage Tea Rooms
LUNCHEONS, DINNERS (6:30-8:30)
408 Strand, W. C.
33 Old Jewry, E. C.
3 Tokenhouse Bldgs., E. C. (Nr. Bank)
Private Room for Parties

The TEA KETTLE TEA ROOMS
6 Basil Street, Sloane Street, S. W. 3
Tel. SLOANE 8042
The Home-Made-Cake Shop
Morning Refreshment Luncheons 2/-
Teas Four-Course Dinners 2/6
Devonshire Cream, Butter and Eggs received daily.
Open 10 a. m.-8 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m.-2:30 p. m. Closed on Sundays.

THE OrangeTree
94 New Bond St., W. 1
(near Oxford St.)
Luncheons & Teas
Home-made cakes a speciality

"OF GOOD REPUTE"
WATTEAU RESTAURANT
16 Church Street, Kensington
Every meal every day in the week
NO MUSIC

LUNCHEONS
Home Cooking Moderate Charges
Individual attention.
ST. JAMES CAFE
48 Petty France, Buckingham Gate, S. W. 1
Also at British Restaurant,
105 Churchfield Road, Acton, W. 3

SAN FRANCISCO

States Hof Bräu
RESTAURANT
MARKET AT 4th SAN FRANCISCO

Pity of Girl for Toy less Arctic Results in Move to Supply Gifts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Dolls and playthings sufficient to enrich the days for 200 Eskimo children will occupy almost as much space as charts and nautical instruments on Donald B. MacMillan's ship when he sails into the North, June 22, all because a little 13-year-old Spencerport (N. Y.) girl was touched by the story of a toyless arctic.

She is Mildred Spencer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Spencer, whose campaign for toys for Eskimo children brought responses from both coasts of the United States and converted the hardy exploration craft into a treasure-trove of books, miniature railroad trains, sewing sets, dolls and marbles. Pictures of flowers and trees arctic dwellers never have seen, toy reproductions of automobiles they never knew existed and scores of other playthings, gifts from children and a few adults from all parts of the United States, will be distributed by Commander MacMillan in wilderness settlements.

Using her home as a clearing house, Mildred, with the occasional help of her mother, organized a gift club, spent several months collecting the gifts, tagged them with the donors' names and turned them over to Commander MacMillan. Boys with a knack for carpentry sent her toy chairs and wooden animals, girls and women dressed dolls and embroidered handkerchiefs and others consigned to her purchased gifts. To every giver Mildred sent a club membership certificate.

Mildred's movement began two years ago in a letter to Commander MacMillan, then in the arctic, asking him to procure an Eskimo doll to add to her collection of all nations at home. Out of it grew a lasting friendship. Commander MacMillan sent her the doll and also a letter explaining that toys were a rarity to northern children.

By the time Mildred and the explorer met for the first time, when his lecture tour brought him to Rochester the following winter, she already had perfected plans to share American toys with Eskimo children. Commander MacMillan agreed to carry all the toys she could gather into the North, and Mildred began collecting. The first consignment went on his 1929 trip.

Hardly had the ship sailed than Mildred began to work for the 1930 voyage. Two hundred memberships were soon scattered all over the nation. Letters accompanying the gifts often indicated children had surrendered cherished playthings to share with the Eskimos.

Mildred saved enough time from packing and shipping the gifts to make a few things herself. With the consignment finally in the hands of Commander MacMillan, she has begun work again for 1931.

CANADIANS INCLOSE INDIAN EARTHWORKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. THOMAS, Ont.—Canada has acquired a new national park, small in size, but very interesting. It consists of five acres of land in Southwold Township, near this city, which will be taken over by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of the Dominion, fenced and improved, and dedicated early in September as a national park. The site takes in the famous Indian earthworks, said to be the remains of a fort built about a thousand years ago by neutral Indian tribes who roamed Western Ontario long before the coming of the white man. These earthworks, said to be the only example of a double-walled fort anywhere on the American continent, have attracted wide attention for years past.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

What Came Out of the Willow Basket

By REBA MAHAN STEVENS

SINA BELL had not the faintest idea when she went across the Ridge to spend the week at Aunt Malissa's farm that she would come home bringing six yellow ducklings shut tight in a willow basket. But so it came about.

"Hold them carefully, daughter," cautioned her father. "Riding on Old Nell is almost like swinging in a cradle, I know; but even so your ducks may think it rough going."

Sina Bell did hold them carefully.

"Be quiet, little ducklings!" she said gently, over and over again, when the ups and downs of the hill road set them quacking excitedly. "You are all right. Peep through the cracks and see how blue the sky is—and the trees and blossoms—"

Sina Bell wrinkled up her small nose and drew in deep breaths of the spring air, sweet-scented with the bloom of wild plum and locust trees.

"Isn't the world nice?" she thought happily, as she rode slowly through all this sweetness of a Kentucky springtime, following behind father on his big gray mount, going home to mother, with her six yellow ducklings in the willow basket.

"Is my bag safe, Father—quite safe?" she called ahead to him, suddenly remembering something that was tucked away in its depths. "It isn't slipping loose—it won't get lost, will it?"

Father's Laugh

Father's laugh was good to hear.

"Perfectly safe, my daughter. What makes it so extra precious, I wonder, now that it is on the way home?"

But that was Sina Bell's secret which she was not going to tell even to her father.

"It is a wonder though," she thought, "that he has not smelled it"; and she fell to counting over all the delicious spicy things that had gone into the little round cake which she had baked all by herself to take home to Mother.

"It's only a little gift, but Mother will like it because I made it. Next year, though—" and quite abruptly she gave the basket such a joyous pat that the ducklings set up a perfect babble of quacks, and Old Nell started forward into an awkward lope.

"Whoa, Nell! Don't be in a hurry!" laughed Sina Bell, bringing the old horse back to a slower pace. "We shall have to wait a whole year, you know. Aunt Malissa said—"

Her thought drifted back to the afternoon when she had sat with Aunt Malissa on the sunny porch sewing quilt patches. Then it was that the little cake had been planned down to the last plump raisin.

"Mother will be pleased, I am sure," she had said, and then with a tiny wistful sigh had added, "but I do wish I could earn some money of my own and buy Mother a really, truly, store present!"

Aunt Malissa smiled cheerfully.

"Money of your own?" she repeated. "Why, of course. Every person in the world should have a purse of their own—and something in it, too. Haven't you?"

"Oh, yes!" was the quick reply. "Father gives me 10 coppers each week. But I want really to earn money. Mother has her butter, and eggs, and fowls—Tom sells his popcorn. But I don't have anything to do."

"Well, well," said Munt Malissa, brightly, "we must not get the doldrums about it! There is surely something for you, too. Let's see—let's see—" and she stopped stitching and sat gazing thoughtfully out across the meadow. Presently she gave a quick laugh.

"I have it—I have it!" she cried. "How would you like to raise ducks?"

Sina Bell's face clouded with disappointment.

"Father doesn't like ducks," she said. "We don't keep ducks at our farm."

Aunt Malissa laughed gayly.

"Since there are none there, that's the very reason you should start with them. They are different, you see, and won't be getting mixed with your mother's turkeys, and guineas, and chickens. I know your father hasn't thought he wanted ducks on the farm but it will be quite another story when he finds that you want to raise them as your part of the family business."

It turned out to be another story, indeed, for when Father came riding over at the end of her visit, they found he liked the plan more than a little.

Great Excitement

Great was the excitement when Sina Bell, in the midst of her family, opened the willow basket.

"What are you going to do with them?" asked Tom, teasingly.

"Just let them eat, and grow," he was told. "Next spring they will lay eggs and I shall sell them to anyone who wants duck eggs to set."

"Oh, so that's it, is it? Well, what will you do with all your money?"

Then he gave a long whistle, and answered his own question: "It wouldn't take a very clever person to guess what you will buy with it. Haven't I heard you tell what you want more than anything else? I know! A blue silk parasol! Isn't that it?"

But Sina Bell only pursed up her small mouth at that, and left Master Tom to figure out as best he might what a girl would be doing with her duck money.

It was a long year to wait, but it was a busy one, for never had ducks more careful tending than the six which lived in the pasture behind the dairy barns; and never did ducks do more to repay it. Great white beauties they were, by early springtime, with clean roomy nests all ready and waiting. What a day it was when Sina Bell came racing in from the pen, carrying the first egg.

"You'd think it was the golden egg the goose laid in the fairy tale!" joked Tom.

"It is a golden egg!" cried Sina Bell, triumphantly. "It is a golden egg!"

No one had shown more interest in the ducklings than had their neighbor, Farmer Hopkins. When first he saw them he exclaimed at their beauty, and time and time again he had been down to the pasture to see how they were coming on. Now, when he saw the eggs that were being added day by day to the basket in the storeroom, he laughed and said to Sina Bell's mother, "Your daughter and I have a little secret about those eggs which we must tell you. The first time I saw her ducklings I knew they were of a breed which I was hoping to get hold of and I made a contract with her to take all the eggs she had to spare this spring."

"Contract" was a very big word, it seemed to Sina Bell, but just the same she knew perfectly well what Farmer Hopkins meant by it.

No one could possibly have felt more important than Sina Bell when she rode over each week to deliver the eggs to Farmer Hopkins; and it would have been hard to find anybody in all the world more completely filled with simple contentment than Mammy Lou, trundling along behind on her white mule, Joey.

Week by week the money box in Sina Bell's bureau grew heavier, and clinked more encouragingly. Of all the trips that she and Mammy Lou ever took together, by far the most wonderful was the one they took to Mr. Kinkaid's store when the money box had grown to a size that satisfied her. Jogging along through the sunshine, Mammy Lou's happiness overflowed into snatches of song and gay remarks of all sorts.

"I 'spect someone sure will look powerful sweet under a little blue par'sol!" she teased. "I cal'ate we all gwine to 'pear mighty splendiferous ridin' back home! I hope to goodness Joey knows his manners about blue par'sols. 'Low he never saw one. 'Low he gwine to see one 'fore he gets a day older! How 'bout it, honey chile?" And she chuckled softly to herself.

It may have been that Sina Bell did not hear—at any rate, she made no reply.

Once inside the store, Mammy Lou ambled over to the counter on which was spread out a very rainbow of small silk parasols. "See, honey—" she began, but found she was talking only to the parasols for Sina Bell had stopped at another country, and very pink in the face, was making her wishes known to Mr. Kinkaid.

"It is not for myself," Mammy Lou heard her say. "It is for my mother. I want a very good piece, if you please, sir."

Mammy Lou stood rooted to the spot, watching Sina Bell examine the rolls of lovely silk, feeling this piece and that, holding them to the light, trying them between her hands, in the most grown-up manner imaginable.

When at last the choice was made the length cut off and wrapped up, Mr. Kinkaid said kindly, "You must feel pretty proud, I should think, buying a silk apron for you mother."

"I do," answered Sina Bell, with shining eyes.

Riding home, down the fragrant roads, Mammy Lou was silent for a long time, deep in thought, but by and by she burst into a very jubilee of song.

"Here we are—here we are home again!" she said with a tremendous sigh of gladness, when finally they turned into the lane. "And nobody's missed that blue par'sol one little mite! I tell you what, honey—some folks don't need little blue par'sols to set them off. Some folks is jes naturally so sweet they don't need nothin' but their own pretty thoughts to fix up in, week day or Sunday!"

* * *

It was many years ago—that day when Sina Bell rode home so happily with the first precious gift for her mother. The little blue parasol, though it came to be her own later, has long since faded, and frayed, and been cast aside. But the memory of her mother's smile when she laid in her hands the little bundle, and the remembrance of the glad feeling of content in her own heart can never fray, nor fade, nor wear away.

Golden Moments

Softly, softly, dance tip-toe,
While the gentle hair-bells blow,
Fairies all, haste to our call,
Tip-toe, tip-toe.

Music set to dainty feet,
Through the tall flowers hear it beat,
Dance and sing; gay frolic bring—
Tip-toe, tip-toe.

Speed the fairies, one by one,
Through the meadow grass they run,
Singing gayly, "Oh, what fun!"
Tip-toe, tip-toe.

A. B. D.

Fun You Can Have With an Old Auto Tire

THERE is quite a lot of fun to be had from an old auto tire. It may be used as a swing and tied with a strong rope to a beam overhead, or to the strong branch of a tree. A single rope is sufficient. The one who swings sits on the lower curve with the feet on one side of the tire, and the head above the upper curve, holding to the rope tied around the center of the upper curve. Such a tire may also be tied over a plunge or swimming pool and used as a spring board. The dive may be made from it in either a sitting or standing position.

For a stunt contest at a picnic, camp program or party, the auto tire is full of possibilities. Below are some suggestions; you will think of many others:

1. See who can roll a pair of auto tires, with the hands, to a certain goal within the shortest time. Someone holds a watch to time each contestant in turn.
2. See who can roll a single tire the longest distance ahead of him without allowing it to fall.
3. Suspend an auto tire above the heads of the players, and see who can throw a number of different articles through it, without missing. Such articles as a ball, an apple, a shoe, a horse shoe or a hat may be tossed through it in turn.
4. Roll a tire toward a line of boys and see if each boy on a side (there should be two sides in this contest) can jump and allow the tire to roll between the legs.
5. Have two persons hold an auto tire on the ground and see which boy can crawl through the tire the quickest.
6. Place an auto tire around the waist and, with this handicap, time each contestant in a race to see who can run the fastest to a certain point.

Polo Team of Little Girls

Wide World

These Little Girls Are Pupils of the Douglas School for Girls at Pebble Beach, Calif., Where Half of Every Day Is Given to Teaching Outdoor Sports. The Members of This Polo Team Range In Age From Six to Eight Years, so That It Is Probably the Youngest Girls' Polo Team in the World. Left to Right—Mary Morse, Betty Hunter, Katherine Elkins and Mary Jane Ford. They Are Evidently Enjoying Themselves.

Nellie, the Baby Elephant

A True Story

ALTHOUGH NELLIE lives in Mitchell Park, Durban, South Africa, she comes all the way from India. She is called a royal elephant because she comes from a royal house—the palace of the Maharajah of Mysore.

When she was only nine months old, Nellie was given as a present to Natal by one of the High Commissioners for India. So as soon as Nellie was old enough to travel she made the journey by train from Mysore to Bombay to catch the boat to Natal. She walked calmly through the crowded streets of Bombay down to the wharf, with only a light manila rope thrown over her ears to guide her. She marched steadily up the gangplank to the ship and soon made herself quite at home.

But she was very upset when she found the boat putting off from the shore and saw her keeper, her dear friend whom she had known all her life, being left behind on the wharf. At first she felt very unhappy and lonely, like a little child without his mother. But the lascar who took care of Nellie for the trip was very kind to her, so she was soon happy once more.

Nellie proved to be an excellent sailor, and did not miss a meal during the whole three weeks of the voyage. She went right through the menu every day, thoroughly enjoying the nice bran, hay, rice, bananas and coconuts which were provided for her.

Nellie liked the sea so much that she refused to leave the ship when it arrived at Durban. She walked along the deck to the gangway, tried it gingerly with her foot, and then stepped back onto the deck. Nothing would induce her to walk down that gangway—no, not even the tempting bunch of coconuts that were held out to her from the lower end.

At last a strong net was placed on the deck and Nellie was invited to step into it. At first she refused, but, after some coaxing she did step onto the net, and in a few seconds the stout rings at the corners of the net were slipped into a big hook, and a wildly trumpeting, protesting baby elephant was swung 50 feet into the air, and then gently lowered to the wharf.

Nellie's ruffled feelings were soon calmed by the kindly Indian mahout who now took charge of her, and presently she was enjoying a snack of bananas and coconuts. She soon consented to stroll along the beach and up a quiet road to her present home in Mitchell Park, and that is how a baby elephant from India arrived in South Africa.

Nellie's present keeper is very good to her, so she loves to do the little tricks he has taught her. At the word "Salaam," up goes the little trunk into the air, "Show tusks," and the trunk is rolled back into a neat little coil over the open mouth, so that one can see the tiny tusks that are beginning to grow. "Kneel" is the next command, and down drops Nellie to her knees. "Go to sleep" follows, and, although it is nowhere near bedtime, Nellie lies down as flat as it is possible for a fat baby elephant to lie, and plays at shut-eye until she hears "Wake up."

Don't you think this is all very clever for a baby elephant who has only just had a second anniversary?

Eht Wnigs

The letters of the words in this little verse seem somehow to have become mixed up. See if you can unravel them.

Woh od ouy kiel ot og pu ni a gwins,
Pu ni eht ria os lueb?
Ho, I od hinkt ti het testnaseapl inthg
Vere a hildc nac od!

Pu ni eht ria dan vero eth lawl,
Lilt I nac ese os diew,
Versir adn seetr dan tlecat nad lal
Evro eth edisyrtnuoc—

Lilt I kolo wond no teh dnerag negre,
Nwod no eht foro or robnw—
Pu ni eth rai I og gnifyl nagia,
Pu ni eht ira nad nwod!

TREBOR SUIOL NOSNEVETS.

as well, and sometimes better than ever!"

"Well!" exclaimed Patty. "That's something else I've learned about the forest people."

"And it's just one of the marvelous things tucked away in nature's bag of surprises for you, if you're eager to hunt for them," answered Father with a smile. "Shall we go on hunting for them another day?"

"Yes, oh yes!" exclaimed Patty and Joan together. And Father knew that the day had been a success.

'Mary Had a Little Lamb'

IT IS quite true. There really was a little girl named Mary, and she really had a little lamb that followed her to school. Listen!

Mary was born, 89 years ago, in a sweet old farmhouse in North Wales, and here, in the beautiful Valley of the Dee, Mary learned to play. She was a useful little girl too, for when, after a severe winter, her father's lambs needed someone to look after them, he often brought them to her to feed and bring up.

"Mary," whose name is Mrs. Hughes, is an old lady of nearly 90, but she remembers all about the farm and the happy times she had there.

"Sometimes I was given six lambs to care for, and they would follow me round the farmstead and down the Holyhead Road to meet the postman," she will tell you. "One day, when I was 8, Billy, the oldest of the pets, followed me to the village school. He frolicked and scampered over the forms, and gave us no peace, and at last Miss Coward, the schoolmistress, turned him out. I tethered him to a post at the old Toll-gate House near by, and took him home that afternoon."

There are people still living in the town who were at school with Mary and remember the excitement of seeing Billy playing among the desks that memorable day. But it was Miss Buel who wrote the poem. She and her sisters had come from London to stay at the farm at the time, and on hearing the story, she was so amused that she set to work on the verses that are now known by children the world over:

"Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go;

He followed her to school one day—
That was against the rule,
It made the children laugh and play,
To see a lamb at school."

Mrs. Hughes often gets letters from interested people in different parts of the world, and not long ago she received a dear little letter from a small schoolgirl in Freeport, Maine, U. S. A. "I saw your picture in my Mother's Magazine," she wrote, "and I am so glad to know that you are the real Mary, and that my favorite poem, 'Mary had a little lamb,' is true, for I love it so. I am eight years old, just the age you were when the lamb went to school with you. Will you please send me your photograph. I am sending mine that was taken when I started to school and my little brother, aged four, is waving good-by to me."

Strange Nesting Places

London birds seem thoroughly to enjoy themselves amid the roar and rush of traffic, and some of them adopt the most unusual places for their dwellings.

Not long ago, the golden statue of Peter, Earl of Savoy, which stands in the busy Strand, was being cleaned by workmen. These workmen found that under the shelter of the Earl's shield, Mr. and Mrs. Swallow had actually made their home, and were bringing up a family!

Another strange nest in London was built by a pigeon. For some time, it had brought string and hairpins to a bathroom window, entirely unheeding the fact that these were promptly thrown away again. But at last it had its chance, and was left in peace for a short time. When Mrs. Pigeon was next seen she was sitting in triumph on the completed nest, which rested on a shelf inside the room. It had two eggs inside, and was built of hairpins!

The Fairy Trail

O-O-O-O-H! Maybe it's a fairy road!" squealed Joan, pointing to a thin silver line that ran like a bright thread through the greenery of the forest path she, Patty, and Father were exploring one day.

"It might be a fairy road," said Father, dropping to his knees on the fallen leaves and pine needles to examine it closely, "but I rather think it's a snail's trail."

"Maybe we're near his house," broke in Patty. "Where does he live, Father?"

"Everywhere and anywhere," he laughed. "His house is his shell, a spiral-like affair, and of course, where he goes, his house goes along. It really protects him from the dangers of the woods."

"But how clumsy," exclaimed Joan, "to have to carry along a heavy shell besides yourself!"

"It would be," said Father, again pointing to the silver line weaving across the path, "but nature has provided him with a slimy liquid which he can expel and use to oil his pathway. That's what makes the line you see on the ground."

"Tell us all about him," begged Patty, settling herself against a fir tree and pulling Joan down beside her.

"Well, he lives mostly in the deep fir forests of the Northern Pacific coast, and during the months of the year when the ground is shaded and moist, he travels about happily, leaving his little silver trail behind to mark his way. But when summer comes and brings heat and lack of moisture, the snail does a very strange thing.

"He goes to a withered oak tree—he never makes the mistake of choosing any other kind—and begins to ascend its trunk. He climbs until he finds himself a comfortable perch. It may be on the bark, in the upper branches, or clinging to the moss, and there he settles himself for a long stay.

"Then, to keep out the heat and lack of moisture, he builds a door across the opening of his shell. His building material is the same sticky substance with which he lubricates his way in the forest. Sometimes he builds two, three, and even four doors to be sure that he is protected from the summer drought."

"But what does he eat when he does that?" cried Joan, big-eyed with interest.

"He does not eat. Some snails have stayed in their shells for six years without food and have come out just

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Animal Puzzle published June 16:

Ape, Antelope, Bat, Burro, Buffalo, Bear, Beaver, Cat, Capybara, Cow, Cony, Camel, Cheeta, Deer, Donkey, Dog, Elephant, Elk, Ermine, Fox, Goat, Gorilla, Gazelle, Horse, Hare, Ibex, Jaguar, Leopard, Lion, Llama, Lynx, Marmot, Marmoset, Mink, Mole, Mule, Mouse, Moose, Monkey, Opossum, Panther, Pig, Quagga, Rabbit, Rat, Raccoon, Sheep, Tapir, Tiger, Wolf, Yak, Zebra, Zebu, Zorilla, Ox, Otter, Ocelot.

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The Mail Bag

Crozet, Virginia

Dear Snubs:

At last I have induced Mistress to write a letter to the Mail Baggers for me. I have wanted her to write, oh, ever so long! I, too, enjoy your friends and admirers and want to join the friendship circle.

I am a Skye poodle, and wear a black coat with white collar and vest. My sandals are white also and the tip end of my tail. My name is Buddy.

I live on a big fruit farm and we are a very happy family, three in number: Fritz, the police dog, Lindy, a Maltese cat, and myself. We have fine times out here, our days are all so full.

First Mistress prepares special meals for us, twice a day. Fritz, unlike you, chews his bones up and has no "bone yard." If he has any extra bones he gives them to Tige, the colored man's dog, who comes up to see us very often. Lindy prefers raw meat and bread and milk, but Mistress always gives me broiled steak.

When we go out into the orchard to look after the workmen, Fritz runs ahead of the car, and I ride, barking and making all the noise I can, to let Fritz know I am coming, too. Mistress does all this work, with our help, because Master is away all day, in an office where there are a lot of big books and much figuring to do. When Mistress takes a vacation, I always go to work with Master and help by not allowing anyone to disturb him, while I am by him.

You talk about going to school with the Boss. I go to the Christian Science Church every Sunday, and Wednesday night too. Mistress parks the car by the side of the church where I can hear all the singing, and where my friends can speak to me after services. I have a lot of friends that always greet me. Sometimes when Mistress and I go down town to the reading room, she drives past the church, and I have to bark and bark and maybe put my paw on her shoulder, to tell her we are at the church. When we reach the reading room, Mistress parks the car right by the park under the shade of a big tree. The children come to the car and talk to me, but I never get out until Mistress comes. Then I have a little frolic, and run and jump into the car again and away we go, hurrying home to see what Fritz and Lindy are doing.

We three have "incorporated" with Master. The object of the corporation is production and consumption. Master attends to the production, and we three look after the consumption. We have been "incorporated" for a long time, and it works! When Master drives home in the evening we have exciting times. Fritz will bark and pick up a big stick in his mouth and play circus around the car, Lindy will come out and meow and talk, and I jump up and down, all four feet off the floor, and bark.

I almost forgot to tell you, that I can do a lot of tricks, and I understand nearly everything Mistress says to me, and so does Fritz.

When you and the Boss take your vacation this summer, come to Virginia and see us, instead of going out to Uncle George's. Buddy.

Albany, New York

Dear Editor:

I am six years of age, and speak a little French. I wish a little girl would write to me.

We went to Europe, and climbed right on the top of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, and also enjoyed riding in the goat carriage along the Champs-Elysees.

I love Snubs very much, and I always read his stories in the Monitor. I also have a Snubs book. I enjoyed the story of the Little Red House so much that I cut it out of the paper to keep it.

Love to all the little Mail Baggers.
Mimsey H.

Sayabec, Quebec, Canada

Dear Editor:

We have been getting the Monitor over 10 years, but this is the first time I have written. I like the Children's Page very much, especially the Mail Bag.

I live in a little town named Sayabec. Lumbering is carried on here, and there are two big mills. Nearly everyone is French. We have a little English school with only 10 pupils. There are just two other girls in the school, both younger than myself. I am next to the eldest in school.

It is nice here all year round, because we can ski, skate, slide and do many other things. In summer we can go swimming, play all kinds of games and go on picnics.

The St. Lawrence, which is our largest river, is just 18 miles away, and some Sundays we go in the car and spend the afternoon on the beach.

We have a cat and two kittens, also a dog and a pony.

I have quite a big collection of stamps, and would gladly help anyone with theirs. I am 11 years old and would like to correspond with any girl near my age from any country and will answer any letters I receive. Wilma V.

Wakefield, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although we have taken the Monitor ever since I can remember.

I used to go to The Mother Church before we moved to Wakefield. My brother and I now go to the Melrose church, as there is no church in Wakefield.

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. In our geography period we are planning a travel trip to South America and are making a diary of all the stops along the way. The cities we are planning to visit are: New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Annapolis, Richmond, Atlanta, Tallahassee, and New Orleans. Then to South America. I would like very much to know if some girl in each of these cities would exchange with me some of the views of their city for some of Boston. Edith G.

[Planning a travel trip is great fun, is it not, Edith?—Ed.]

Westfield, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for nine years.

I enjoy sewing very much. We have our meetings every Monday at half past three. Saturday, March 1st, we had a 4-H rally of all the clubs from Hampden County. Each club presented a small act. Our club won. The prize was a gavel to call the meeting to order. I am also a member of the Girl Scouts. I would like to correspond with someone of my own age (12) and will answer all letters promptly.
Miriam MacF.

Leigh-on-Sea, England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I am 10 years old, and I am in class 4A at day school, and I go to the Christian Science Sunday School every Sunday.

In our front room, we have a blackbirds' nest in the roof. A few days ago I found two baby birds which were so small that they had no feathers on their backs, and their eyes were not open yet. I think they had fallen out of their eggs in the nest to the ground.

I would like to correspond with a boy in a foreign country, especially from India or America. My hobby is collecting and exchanging stamps. I will answer all letters I receive. Love to all Mail Baggers, and to the dear Editor. Jack C.

[Please send in your last name, Jack.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Jewell F. (8), Plainview, Texas.
Nell W. (9), Birmingham, Mich.—Especially from China or Japan.
Pegian K. (10), Yakima, Wash.
Martha H. (10), Maysville, N. C.
Salina C. (10), Huntington, L. I., N. Y.—Especially from western states.
Virginia C., Winters, Calif.—Exchange stamps.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Seacoast of Bohemia

WHEN Antigonus exclaims in "The Winter's Tale,"—"Thou art perfect then, our ship hath touch'd upon the deserts of Bohemia," is one to dismiss the allusion as one more example of the free play of Shakespeare's geographical imagination? One cannot make so light of it, for the fact that Bohemia once did have a seacoast was well known in England by Shakespeare and his contemporaries. Indeed, one of the most notable of the so-called predecessors of Shakespeare, Robert Greene, made conspicuous use of his familiarity with the facts concerning Bohemia's seacoast and of certain incidents in the history of the Bohemian prince who extended the boundaries of Bohemia to the sea, in his "The Historie of Pandosto and Fawnia." It was from this work probably that Shakespeare derived his acquaintance with the period of Bohemian expansion when she actually did touch the Adriatic Sea.

At any rate, the facts concerning the seacoast of Bohemia are these:

In 1253 Ottokar Premyal II became King of Bohemia. Instead of trying to expand toward the north, as some of his predecessors had done, he took the easier course of expanding toward the south. Already in 1252, when only twenty-three years of age, he had married Margaret, a lady of forty-six years, and the oldest living princess of the Babenberg line of Austria. Through this marriage he could claim to be "duke of Austria and Styria." This marriage and these claims brought him into severe conflict with Hungary, but he successfully defended his rights on the field of battle.

Then, in 1261, Ottokar had no scruples in putting Margaret away and marrying a granddaughter of the King of Hungary, partly to pacify the Hungarians.

Here we have an interesting parallel for the action of Leontes in "The Winter's Tale," or for that matter of Pandosto in Greene's "Historie."

In 1262, the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, Richard of Cornwallis, gave Ottokar formal permission to hold Austria and Styria. Translated, the Latin reads:

"By you and by your legitimate heirs, for myself and for the Roman Emperors and Kings who shall succeed me, those two noble principalities, namely, the Duchy of Austria and the March of Styria, shall be held rightfully and by an eternal feudal title."

In 1268, Ulrich, duke of Carinthia, made Ottokar his heir not only to Carinthia, but also to possessions in Istria on the seacoast. In 1269 this succession was carried out.

In 1270, even his enemy, the King of Hungary, spoke of Ottokar as: "Ottokar, most noble King of Bohemia, duke of Austria, of Styria and Carinthia, Margrave of Moravia, lord of Carniola, of the March, of Eger, and of Portenäu."

Bohemia had now larger dominions than she was ever to possess again, and Ottokar, in the words of Palacky, the great Czech historian:

"Bore the title: by the grace of God King of Bohemia, Duke of Austria, Styria, and Carinthia, Margrave of Moravia, Lord of Carniola, of the windy March and Eger: later he added thereto the name of Portenäu in present-day upper Italy. His direct command was obeyed from the Giant Mountains to the Adriatic Sea. But his sway extended still farther; for not only several dukes in Silesia and Poland, but also the cities of Verona, Treviso, Feltre, and others in Upper Italy and Friaul conceded his overlordship. . . . His court was sought not only by many European embassies, but also by those from Mongolia."

That Ottokar kept his hand on the reins of this vast Empire is evidenced by the fact that in 1270 he made a personal visit to the port of Aquileia on the Adriatic to maintain order. But the accession to the Holy Roman throne of Rudolf of Hapsburg in 1272 raised up a powerful enemy, who conquered him utterly. In 1276, at the peace of Vienna, Ottokar lost all but his original lands of Bohemia and Moravia. The decree reads:

"Rudolf, however, as a wise and discreet prince, employing maturer judgment, has restored to King Ottokar two standards with the lands of Bohemia and Moravia."

Such, then, was the sudden expansion of Bohemia to the Adriatic, and such her sudden contraction to her own boundaries. Her power on the Adriatic, though very short-lived, was extensive and possessed, because of its meteoric rise and fall, all occurring within the short space of twelve years, a dramatic character which would linger long in popular speech and literature. But that Bohemia did once possess a clear title to a seacoast cannot be doubted, and the learned pundits who have attributed a geographical error to the great dramatist have overlooked one of the most interesting facts in modern history.

A. P. C.

Ambition

There was aince a wee lad that I mind o'
  weel,
When they'd hap him in bed at nicht
He'd aye jump up wi' a lauch and squeal
  Till they'd let him blaw oot the licht.

He'd watch the cannel-wick's deein' spark,
  Like the glint o' a bogle's e'e,
And then wi' a sough snuggle doon i' the dark
  As guid as a wean could be.

But he was a bad wee lad, ae nicht,
  He waukened the hoose wi' his din;
He'd gotten the glint o' anither licht,—
  He wanted tae blaw oot the mune!

—WILLIAM P. MCKENZIE, in "Bits o' Verse in Scots."

Uncle Peleg's Singing Books

On the lower shelves were piled the old music books, stacks of long, faded volumes. Uncle Peleg had told me one day about the old singing school that he had attended down in the number three district school-house. It rained that day, I remember, and we had been pulling out all sorts of old things to amuse ourselves with. He said:

"We used to drive down to singing school Thursday and Friday evenings each week. We'd stand up with the music book in one hand and the word book in the other. We'd sing our scales and study for absolute pitch. Then we'd go on to the glees and then came the hymns and at the last the Meeting anthem for the next Sunday. Yes, we were old and young together, age didn't make any difference when it came to singing, we all loved it so. We did not have an organ then and so the master used a tuning-fork to get the pitch. They had fiddles and bass viols in the Meeting on the Sabbath.

"Later James Hawk kept the singing school and we had it in the vestry. I remember he used to use a ferruled stick to beat time with and he beat it on one of the hymn-books and wrecked a book every season. Well, well, here's the old Psaltery and the Concordia and Dulcina and the Diapason, the old Glee Book too; my, how they do carry me back.'"

I bent over them now murmuring: "That rainy day was long and Uncle Peleg is not here to tell me again about the fine old days of his young manhood, but here are the books, just as we piled them that day. Some of them must be kept for his sake, carefully, as he would have liked. And I must not forget one word of all he told me. That is history now—and in my hands."

I read some of the titles as I sorted them out. The Psaltery by Lowell Mason, 1845, Psalm and Hymn Tunes, &. I opened this one to see what the rounds and catches might be all about —Alice Gray, Fisherman's Glee, Jess, the Flower o'Dumblane, and Then You'll Remember Me, were some of them. How Uncle Peleg, with his fine oratorical voice, must have swelled his tones over such sweet-sounding sentiments!

There was a pile of these old song books a yard high—what singers all the Hopkinses and Shedds must have been, and nearly all of the front covers were cracked in the middle or broken off completely. Uncle Peleg had explained: "They opened so big, I cal'late we kept bending them under to make them feel smaller. But we did not complain, for one big book was a sight better to manage than a smaller one in each hand, as it used to be."

There was one copy of the "Musical Reporter" published in 1841, the first appearance of that little magazine which aimed to fill the needs of musical performers throughout the country. It contained three pieces of music in addition to musical lessons and articles and was published by Asa Fitz and E. B. Dearborn.—MARION NICHOLL RAWSON, in "Country Auction."

The Turnip Field

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Out of Prison

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE midst of seeming suffering and sin how apparent becomes the truth of the old lines:

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage."

Again and again men are finding that it is not material environment or human occupation, but enslavement to false thinking, that imprisons them. Surely, there is no greater bondage than that of subservience to false appetite, passion, hatred, and revenge! And nothing but a right understanding of the truth of being will free mankind.

It is not possible, however, to gain an understanding of Truth through material avenues of learning. To know Truth, one must become spiritually minded. Christian Science shows how one may break the bonds of wrong thinking and become one of the great army of Christianly scientific disciples who are today finding the freedom which the Master promised. To gain this freedom is not difficult to the one who is willing to lay down his false sense of self and earnestly strive to put on the true concept of man in God's image. To worldly-mindedness this seems difficult, for selfishness and lust for material power build the prison walls which shut out the vision of Truth.

In all ages there have been earnest Christians who have endeavored to lay hold on the glorious liberty of the sons of God, and have struggled against great odds to release their fellow men. In so far as they have glimpsed the truth as taught by Jesus they have succeeded. But since the Master's day no one perceived the truth clearly and scientifically enough to be able to show others how to come out of their self-imposed imprisonment into the promised freedom, until in this age Mary Baker Eddy gave to the world the revelation of Christian Science. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 84, 85), she assures us that "if this Science has been thoroughly learned and properly digested, we can know the truth more accurately than the astronomer can read the stars or calculate an eclipse."

A right understanding of this Science is, then, the key which can open every mental prison gate and set one free to give expression to that which is truly great, enduring, purposeful, and worthy. The spiritual understanding of God and man breaks the illusion that man is one moment swayed by good and the next moment held in the relentless toils of evil. It tears away the fetters of dishonesty, pride, arrogance, and self-will; it strips off the chains of self-righteousness, sensitiveness, and self-justification that would arrest right activity. Thus, with deep, abiding joy the repentant heart begins to learn of man in the image and likeness of God. With inexpressible relief and renewed hope the right idea of selfhood is discerned in all that is genuine, honest, and noble. Held in the security of the truth, how dauntless, how resolute, one is enabled to be in his stand against evil suggestions! Well he knows that he need no longer submit to the false sense of appetite and passion, or become the tool of sensuous desire or deception. Truth has empowered him to resist all unlike good. Truth has clothed him in the garments of temperance and purity and has made him a joyful servant of the all-loving God.

As the famished heart turns from darkness and gloom to the light of Truth, there unfolds a growing love which includes even the seeming enemy. Resentment, the sharp gnaw of unjust accusation, and prejudice then fade away. Instead of willful pursuance of sinful methods, there is an ever increasing purpose and capacity to do good.

The continual contemplation of all that is good and true strengthens resolve and endeavor. Beholding God's infinite creation of good, what warrant has one for believing evil to be real, or for indulging its illusions? Constantly looking to Him, could men be incarcerated in prison houses of wrong thinking? No; for learning to know the truth about God and man—cultivating righteous thinking—brings the spiritual liberty which makes one trustworthy, wise, eager, and ready to follow all that is right. This liberty restores true self-respect, because it proves that man is not the fallen child of God, but the constant manifestation of his heavenly Father, in whom all being is pure and sinless.

Thus, in steadfast allegiance to Truth, the prison doors are opened; one finds himself raised in thought above that which is inglorious or mean, and prepared to advance along the highway of freedom and progress. Then in deep gratitude the heart learns to echo the words of the Psalmist, "O Lord, truly I am thy servant; . . . thou hast loosed my bonds."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Anniversary

(70 B. C.—1930 A. D.)

In his own century, who can foreknow
The names eroding ages will not harm?
There was that peasant boy born on a farm
Near Mantua two thousand years ago
Who sang the praises of a country home
In georgics men still paraphrase and quote,
While schoolboys thumb the epic that he wrote
Of Trojan ships and Carthage and old Rome.

The glories of Augustus' reign increase
With such a singer, product of his peace;
And rich Mæcenus now is known to fame
Because some grateful friends extolled his name:
A power in his day, but who would know it
Except for Virgil and another poet?

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.

Simple and Vast

McKim once said of the Library of Congress that it was scarcely possible to pile up so much stone without attaining some degree of impressiveness. In amount of stone piled up, the Pennsylvania Station in New York, with its half a mile of exterior walls inclosing eight acres, covers more territory than any other building constructed at one time. The Vatican, the Tuileries, the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg (as it was) are larger buildings; but they represent the accretions of centuries. Six years was the station span. Yet it is only at rare points of view that the bigness of the station impresses one—as the architect intended one should be impressed. The absolute human scale has been attained. Big as the building is, it is made for men six feet tall, not for giants. In simplicity and unity of design, in richness of materials, in a pervading sense of spaciousness, the building is unrivaled. One does not rush to catch a Pennsylvania train—one proceeds to it in orderly but expeditious manner. It is only when looking down into the great waiting-room from the head of one of the four staircases that one realizes that he is gazing into a space as large as the nave of St. Peter's, the biggest church in Christendom. . . .

It was in the materials that McKim reveled. The travertine used in the interior walls, columns, pilasters and stairways comes from quarries in the Roman Campagna near Tivoli—the stone of which imperial and modern Rome is principally built, including the Coliseum and Saint Peter's, and here used for the first time in America. This stone, while hard and durable, has an openness of texture which makes it particularly suitable for use in areas of such unusual dimensions as the station. Moreover, the surface gets a character and distinction unattainable with a stone of more uniform appearance, while its warm, sunny, yellow color gives to the waiting-room a mellowness of tone noticeable even on cloudy days. When rubbed up against, the stone takes a polish which delights the artist.

The exterior walls are of Milford pink granite, a stone unsurpassed in beauty as building material, one to endure through the ages. More than half a million cubic feet of this pink granite were brought from the Massachusetts quarries on eleven hundred forty freight cars, and laid in thirteen months.—From "The Life and Times of Charles Follen McKim," by CHARLES MOORE.

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To Visitors in Boston

If you wish to be considered learned in the lure and lore of Boston you must at once become acquainted with the grasshopper which pranks with the wind on top of the old Faneuil Hall market, making great pretense of filling his important position as Boston's most venerable weather vane.

He says there have been great changes hereabouts since those days nearly two hundred years ago when he was a gay young blade of a grasshopper and Faneuil Hall was the finest and newest building in Boston. Looking wisely upon the buildings which now hedge him on all sides he will tell you that he can remember a time when he could look out over the green blue water of Boston Harbor and see the ships as they dipped their heavy hulls into the horizon on their way to England and France and India and China and around the Horn to nobody knows what strange and unheard of places.

He remembers well that fat little house which was known for so many years as the Feather Store. It was built in such a queer little rectangular shape because that was the shape of the lot of land allowed to it. Often it assured the grasshopper that though it was not at all ignorant of the strangeness of its appearance, nobody could have done better with what it had to do with, and if people who must have their little joke would insist on calling it the Cocked Hat, well, there was nothing to be done about it after all. Yes, there have been many changes but the grasshopper being a sprightly creature, has often assured his friends that he does not care, for changes bring new scenes and the best of views might become monotonous after two centuries.

There was hardly a man who had taken an important part in the affairs of Boston since 1741 when Peter Faneuil gave the market and hall to the town whom the grasshopper could not tell by sight even though he had to look down at them from a considerable distance. John Hancock? Yes indeed, he would often ride down to market and step from his coach followed by a servant carrying a basket to hold his purchases of meat and vegetables and fruit. John was a great fellow for buying the best of everything and he liked to select the finest of his provisions himself. John entertained lavishly, in those days when hostelries were not plentiful and a man's hospitality was a very good indication of his standing in the community.

Samuel Adams? He often saw Sam strolling down the street of a sunny day with his basket on his arm. His scale of living was much simpler than that of his friend John but he could be trusted to choose with care and economy, and he was a good judge of food. There was no better judge of good salmon than Samuel Adams.

The grasshopper says he liked it best when the ladies came down with the men of their families. There has never been a time like those early days for fine clothes and the ladies in their full-skirted brocades and high headdresses made a handsome sight, especially on concert nights when the hall was brilliantly lighted with myriads of dancing candles. For there were many fine concerts in Faneuil Hall and the grasshopper has heard the finest of the music.

"A grasshopper?" you say, "Why a grasshopper, why not a codfish, or a whale, or a galloping horse?"

There are several guesses as to exactly why he is a grasshopper. He himself says that one guess is as good as another. Some say that it is simple enough, the market having been built for the benefit of agriculture, and it may be so. Others say that he is a copy of the golden grasshopper that used to twirl in the wind on top of the summer house in Peter Faneuil's beautiful garden on Tremont Street, which in turn is a copy of the grasshopper on the Royal Exchange of London. That too sounds reasonable. But others tell the story of good old Deacon Drowne, the coppersmith whose business it was to cast the figureheads for ships and all the weather vanes of any importance in town. Shem Drowne received his education at the bounty of a very wealthy man who adopted him as a boy; and strangely enough a grasshopper was the cause of Shem's good fortune.

This is the way it was. Shem Drowne was lying in a field under a tree one day feeling perplexed, for he was an ambitious boy and longed for an education but he had no funds and there seemed no way to get them. As he looked at the clouds that floated by on a clear blue sky, trying to solve his apparently unsolvable problem, he was suddenly aware that someone was running toward him. Looking up he saw a boy about his own age very well dressed. "What are you doing?" asked Shem.

"Chasing a grasshopper," replied the boy.

"I'll help you," said Shem.

Thus began the friendship which led Shem to the realization of his dreams, for after a happy afternoon the boy took Shem home with him for supper and a friendship started at that moment ended with Shem's adoption into the family.

"And so," some say, "of course that explains the grasshopper."

In the old days it was like looking into one great garden to look over toward Tremont Street or Franklin Street or Summer Street or up to Beacon Hill. Everyone seemed to love his garden as much as he loved his house. On Summer Street one garden joined another with not a break. There was the garden of the Honorable James Bowdoin, which went almost to Milk Street, and around the corner on Washington Street, was the garden of Penrin May. No one was ever able to raise such delicious peas as Penrin.

Then there were the gardens of Joseph Barrel and Edmund Quincy and Thomas Hancock on the hill and the beautiful Johnnot garden and the Faneuil garden next door where Andrew Faneuil had built a greenhouse in which he raised the first tropical fruit ever grown in Boston. It was a delight on a June morning to sniff the perfume of lilac and syringa and honeysuckle and the blossoming fruit trees, pleasantly seasoned with salt air from the bay.

Kneeling alone beneath the sky,
With evening veils about his head,
He bent his face toward the sod,
  And these the words he said:

Thank God for quiet everywhere;
Thank God for lifting scent of soil,
For two good horses and a cart,
  For twelve clean hours of toil.

He made a path to meet the sun
When dawn should break across the sky.
And then he turned his face to home
  And heavily rode by.

And when across the humble field,
A flash of glory tipped the air,
A golden beauty trod the ground
  And peacefully moved there.

D. A. LOVELL.

Weaver Birds at Work

Near by was a big patch of high, strong sarpal grass that offered them excellent material. To it Baya would fly, select a stout blade, cling head down to it and bite through the edge to the exact thickness that he required. Then he would go higher up the blade, and, judging a suitable length, would nick the edge there, too, with his sharp beak. Finally he would return to the lower notch, seize firmly in his bill the edge of the grass just above it and fly away, and a strip between the two cuts in the edge would be torn off and carried away in the ingenious little weaver's beak.

He would find Chirya awaiting him impatiently at their tree, and the two would set to work at once with this strip of grass. It seemed incredible that these tiny birds should know by instinct how to plan and execute a structure of such ingenious design as the nest that began to grow down from the bough. Yet so firmly implanted in their race is the impulse to weave that in captivity they will plait cotton, wool or other material given them in and out of the bars of their cages.

Our little home-builders began by weaving the solid cord by which the nest would be suspended, looping it firmly around the branch and then continuing it downwards for ten or twelve inches, clinging to it with firmly clenched claws as it swung about in the wind, and using their beaks to work with. When a length of grass was used up, one bird would give the other a peck, and the latter would fly off to gather more material. They took it turn about; sometimes Baya, sometimes Chirya, would go to renew the supply. At the end of the cord they commenced the construction of the nest itself, making it somewhat in the shape of a lemon. They deliberated frequently as to exactly where the compartment in which the eggs were to be laid should come; and, as was right and proper, the lady had the deciding voice. . . .

Baya would fly up with the long strip of fiber streaming away behind him and settle on the half-completed home, clinging to it with hooked claws, one of which held the strip in position. Then, seizing the end of the grass in his beak, he would push it through the woven wall to Chirya, who, taking it in her beak, would insert it in its proper place in the web and push it through outwards back to him. And so the process of weaving went on.—LIEUT.-COL. GORDON CASSERLY, in "Dwellers in the Jungle."

Sacado de la cárcel

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN MEDIO de aparentes sufrimientos y pecados, qué evidente llega a ser la verdad del dicho antiguo:

"Paredes de piedra no hacen la prisión
Ni barras de hierro la jaula."

Más y más los hombres están descubriendo que no es el ambiente material ni la ocupación humana que les encarcela, sino su esclavitud a un pensar erroneo. Pues, por cierto, no hay servidumbre mayor que la sumisión a los malos deseos, a pasión, odio y venganza, y nada más que un entendimiento correcto de la verdad de la existencia puede libertar a la humanidad.

No es posible, sin embargo, lograr una comprensión de la Verdad por los caminos materiales de los estudios. Para percibir la Verdad tiene uno que ser de una mentalidad espiritualizada. La Ciencia Cristiana enseña como uno puede romper las trabas del pensar erroneo y llegar a ser uno del gran ejercito de discípulos cristianamente científicos que hoy día encuentran la libertad que el Maestro prometía. El ganar de esta libertad no es difícil para aquel que está dispuesto a abandonar su concepto erroneo del yo y se esfuerza con sinceridad a revestirse del concepto verdadero del hombre a la semejanza de Dios. A la mentalidad mundana esto parece difícil, puesto que el egoísmo y el deseo de poder material levantan muros de prisión que excluyen la visión de la verdad.

Siempre ha habido cristianos sinceros que han tratado de alcanzar la libertad gloriosa de los hijos de Dios y que han luchado con grandes dificultades en el deseo de librar a sus semejantes. En tanto que hayan vislumbrado la verdad tal como fué enseñada por Jesús han tenido éxito. Pero desde los días del Maestro nadie percibía la verdad bastante clara y cientificamente para poder enseñar a otros como pueden salir de esta cárcel, impuesta por ellos mismos, a la libertad prometida, hasta que en esta edad Mary Baker Eddy dió al mundo la revelación de la Ciencia Cristiana. En su libro de texto, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (páginas 84, 85) nos asegura que "si esta Ciencia ha sido estudiada y propiamente digerida, podemos conocer la verdad más exactamente que el astrónomo puede leer las estrellas o calcular un eclipse".

Una comprensión correcta de esta Ciencia es, pues, la llave que puede abrir toda prisión mental y dar a uno la libertad de expresar lo que sea verdaderamente grande, duradero, de altas miras y de valor. La comprensión espiritual de Dios y del hombre deshace la ilusión de que el hombre está a un momento gobernado por el bien y al momento siguiente enredado de los lazos inexorables del mal. Libra de las trabas de deshonradez, orgullo, soberbia y obstinación; abre las cadenas de presunción, resentimiento y justificación propia que quisieran impedir la actividad del bien. Así el corazón arrepentido empieza con alegría profunda y duradera a aprender algo del hombre a la imagen y semejanza de Dios. Con alivio inexpresable y esperanza renovada se percibe la idea correcta del yo en todo lo que sea genuino, honrado y noble. Soportado por esta seguridad de la verdad, ¡cuán valeroso, cuán resuelto puede uno ser en su lucha contra las sugestiones del mal! Bien sabe que ya no necesita someterse al sentido erroneo de apetitos y pasiones, o llegar a ser el instrumento de deseos sensuales o disipaciones. La Verdad le ha habilitado a resistir todo lo que no sea parecido al bien. La Verdad le ha revestido de templanza y pureza, y le ha hecho siervo gozoso del Dios que es todo Amor.

En la medida en que el corazón afamado se vuelve de la obscuridad y las tinieblas hacia la luz de la Verdad, desarrolla un amor creciente que incluye hasta al enemigo aparente. Entonces se desvanecen el resentimiento, la roedura aguda de acusaciones injustas y el prejuicio. En lugar de perseverancia obstinada en métodos pecaminosos, se desarrolla gradualmente el propósito y la capacidad de hacer bien.

La contemplación continua de todo lo que sea bueno y verdadero envigorece la resolución y el esfuerzo. Considerando la infinita creación divina del bien ¿que derecho tiene uno de creer en el mal como real o de someterse a sus ilusiones? Si los hombres mirasen hacia El constantemente, ¿podrían ser encarcelados en prisiones de pensar erroneo? No; porque el aprender de la verdad acerca de Dios y el hombre—el cultivar de un pensar correcto—trae la libertad espiritual que le hace a uno digno de confianza, prudente, dispuesto y celoso de seguir todo lo que sea bueno. Esta libertad confiere un sentido de dignidad verdadera porque prueba que el hombre no es hijo caído de Dios, sino la manifestación constante de su Padre celeste, en el cual toda existencia es pura y sin pecado.

Así, por esta lealtad constante a la Verdad, las puertas de la prisión se abren; uno se encuentra elevado en pensamiento por encima de lo que sea ignoble y bajo, y preparado para avanzar por el camino real de la libertad y del progreso. Entonces, en honda gratitud el corazón aprende a repetir las palabras del Salmista, "Oh Jehová, que yo soy tu siervo; . . . rompiste mis prisiones": (Según la version castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera.)

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

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STOCKS DROP AGAIN BEFORE SLUMP HALTED

Large Blocks of Securities Change Hands—More New Low Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—After a further flurry of selling at the opening, the stock market turned dull and rallied under short covering, giving Wall Street another breathing spell, and a chance to try to penetrate the mist of uncertainty.

Such important stocks as U. S. Steel, Radio and American Telephone were again depressed to new lows for the year during the morning, but the entire list turned decidedly upward around midday, after a premature rally soon after the opening, and most leading stocks showed net gains of 1 to more than 3 points by early afternoon.

Week-end news failed to show anything more than seasonal trends, such as must be expected at this time of year, and public pronouncements on conditions, from sources to which Wall Street normally turns for guidance, were not forthcoming.

The reticence of Secretary Mellon regarding general business prospects, in his discussion of the tariff last week, was described in week-end analysis as distinctly disappointing to the financial community.

Commission house sentiment remained cautious. While several predicted a technical rally this week, and felt that after this continued selling, stocks must be dragging bottom, others were still gloomy.

The Harvard Economic Society remained optimistic, saving "pessimitic feeling and conflicting tendencies within business itself, not infrequently mark the formative stage of a recovery," and adding that its "expectations of an early and substantial recovery in general business" were unaltered.

Standard Statistics, on the other hand, declined to predict early recovery, saying, "in a word, we are not yet out of the woods." It added, however, "there is much that is painful, but little that is new and nothing that is incurable."

Rally Brings Selling

Wall Street is anxiously awaiting the weekly condition statement of Federal Reserve member banks, to be published tomorrow, for a clew as to whether banks have been liquidating loans against security collateral, a theory advanced in several quarters.

Call money was again quoted at 2½ per cent on the stock exchange, with demand scant.

Such shares as U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Radio, Bethlehem Steel, Allied Chemical and International Telephone declined 1 to 3 points to new 1930 lows, Steel coming within 2½ of the November bottom, but soon recovered to show gains of similar extent.

Public Service of New Jersey and American Can were well supported from the start, and sold up more than 4 points.

Case shot up more than 10 points.

The rally brought out renewed selling, however, and gains were held with difficulty.

The commodity markets continued largely to move with stocks, July wheat dropped below 90 cents a bushel, the lowest since 1914.

Bulls were disinclined to follow prices further upward in the final hour, after leaders had converted early losses into material advances.

American Can, Westinghouse Electric, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Bethlehem Steel, Public Service of New Jersey, American Power & Light, United Carbon, Air Reduction and Vanadium Steel sold 3 to 5 points above Saturday's close before prices began to ease again.

Short covering was resumed on a large scale in the last dealings.

The close was firm. Sales approximated 3,900,000 shares.

Bond Trading Dull

The listed bond market was quiet, price changes were small and unimportant and the volume of sales about on a par with the dull Saturday session.

While lien issues, both domestic and foreign, held fairly steady, some convertible bonds reflected the weakness of the share market in the early trading. St. Paul 5s lost more than a point, and was the most active of stock privilege issues. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Rock Island 4½s and convertible bonds of Warner Brothers and General Theaters yielded fractionally. American Telephone 4½s and International Telephone 4½s were firm.

Atchison general 4s, Erie 5s, New York Central 5s and Canadian Pacific 4s were the most active railroad issues, with prices firm. Utility bonds were dull and steady.

The German 5½ bonds turned over in reduced volume, with no fluctuation from its offering price of 90. Italian 7s eased fractionally, while other western European governments held unchanged Bolivian 8s lost more than a point, after recovering sharply Saturday. San Palo 7s were active and steady.

Little interest was shown in United States Governments, and prices were slightly lower.

NEW LOW PRICES IN WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO (AP)—Sharp fresh breaks carried wheat values down into the "eighties" today, that is, to less than 90c a bushel, notwithstanding that the wheat market was already down to below any level since 1914. Urgent selling, largely to stop losses of holders, was an outstanding feature, together with a relative scarcity of buyers.

Severe new downturns in Liverpool quotations, weakness of New York Stock Exchange prices, as well as rain greatly benefiting the spring crop outlook, were reasons generally given.

Opening 1⅜@2¼c off, Chicago wheat futures deliveries all established new bottom records. Corn, oats and provisions were likewise depressed, with corn starting ¾@1⅝c down, but afterward recovering.

Opening prices were: Wheat, July, 90¼@91c; September, 93@¾c; December, 98@⅛c. Corn, July, 74@¼c; September, 72@⅛c; December, 67⅜@68c. Oats, July, 35¼c; September, 36⅛@⅜c.

Wheat closed irregular, ranging from ⅛c decline to ⅞c advance, compared with Saturday's finish. Corn closed 1-1¾c up, oats ⅝-⅞c advanced and provisions ⅝c down.

WINNIPEG WHEAT SLUMPS

WINNIPEG, Man. (AP)—The market was in a bedlam today as bearish news from Chicago and Liverpool sent wheat prices to new low levels. July wheat was off 2 to 3 cents at 94½ to 93½; October was down 1⅜ to 1⅝ cents at 97, and December was down 2½ to 4⅛ cents at 98.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	June 23	June 21
42½	22	..	Abitibi	100	26	26	26	26
66	43¼	..	Am & Straus	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	..
37⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	8300	25½	22¼	24½	23¼
32	23	2	Adams Mill	400	27½	26½	27½	27½
34¾	30½	2.50	Addressograph	200	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	100	10	10	10	10½
1⅞	½	..	Ahumada	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
156⅜	115⅜	.35	Air Reduc	9200	122⅞	114	121¼	116⅞
36	18	2½	Airway El	300	18¼	16⅜	18¼	18⅜
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	600	1¼	1	1	1¼
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	400	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5½
15½	8¼	..	Albany PWP	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	1400	19½	18¾	19	19⅛
107½	93⅝	5½	Alleghany pf	100	91½	91½	91½	..
99¾	93½	5½	Allegh pf xw	100	87	87	87	..
343	236	6§	Allied Chem	6000	246	233½	241½	236
68	48⅜	2	Allis-Chal	8500	51⅞	48¼	50¾	50⅝
31½	18	2	Amerada	800	23¾	22¼	23¾	23¼
39	24⅝	..	Am Ag Ch pf	400	24	24	24¾	24⅝
97⅜	68	2*1	Am Bank Note	800	70¼	68½	70¼	70
55½	29½	..	Am Bosch	500	29½	29½	29½	30
54⅝	42½	2.40	Am Brake	400	42⅛	42¼	42⅜	43
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	1300	12	12	12	12¼
156½	110⅛	4	Am Can	51200	116	109½	116	110⅜
147	140¼	7	Am Can pf	100	145	145	145	145
82½	44	6	Am Car & F	300	45	42	45	44¾
69⅞	45	3	Am Chain	100	43½	43½	43½	45
51¼	36⅝	2*	Am Chicle	300	41	37½	40	..
33	10	1.60§	Am Com Alc	300	10	10	10	10
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	200	34	34	34	34½
101¾	56¼	4	Am & FPw	32900	64⅞	58¼	64⅝	61½
100¾	92⅞	7	Am & FP 2pf	200	92⅝	92½	92½	94
33⅜	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	400	26	25½	26	26
41⅞	31	3*	Am Ice	1700	32½	32½	32½	32½
55⅜	28⅜	2§	Am Int Corp	4700	31½	28¾	31	30
4	2	..	Am La France	200	2	2	2	2
104	49¼	4	Am Loco	1200	50½	49½	50⅛	..
51½	30⅛	3	Am Metals	1000	32	31½	31⅛	32½
119⅜	75¼	1§	Am Pow&Lt	10000	78	75	78	78¾
39¾	23½	1½	Am Radiat	4500	25¼	24⅛	24⅝	24¼
37	15x	..	Am Repub	400	17⅜	16½	17⅜	16½
100⅞	51¼	2§	Am Roll Mill	12000	54	51⅛	51¾	51¾
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	59	58	59	57½
3⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	500	1½	1⅛	1⅜	1½
54½	46⅞	8	Am Ship Bld	400	51⅜	50	50⅞	51
79½	55¼	4	Am Smelt	1800	56⅞	55	56⅞	56⅞
141	133½	7	Am Smgelt pf	400	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	..
22½	7	..	Am Solvent	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
52¼	36	3	Am Stl Fnd	1400	36	36	36	37
33¾	21	3	Am Stl pf	100	21	21	21	..
55½	42⅜	2*	Am Stores	300	43	43	43	43½
69⅞	50⅛	5	Am Sugar	3000	50¾	49⅞	50½	50¾
110	104	7	Am Sugar pf	100	105½	105½	105½	..
27½	16	5	Am Tel & Cab	200	4	4	4	..
274¼	201¼	9	Am Tel & T	41200	208½	200½	208⅛	203
22⅝	16	..	Am T & T rts	54800	17⅞	16⅛	17½	16¾
124⅞	80	1*	Am Wat W	3200	86⅜	78⅛	86⅜	82
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	12
9	5	..	Am Writ ct	100	6	6	6	..
17⅞	6¼	..	Am Zinc	600	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼
81½	44½	7	Anaconda	13100	49	37¼	49	48½
29¼	14½	2	Arch Dan	400	20	19½	19½	19½
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	200	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
4⅜	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	1700	2⅞	2⅜	8⅜	2¾
13¾	6⅞	..	Arnolds Cons	100	6½	6½	1/6	6½
46⅛	31½	..	Asso Apparl	300	32½	32	32½	32½
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1400	34⅞	32½	33⅞	33⅜
95¼	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	200	89	89	89	..
242½	205	10	Atchison	2800	209	205⅛	206¾	208¼
175½	156	10	Atl Coast L	200	156	156	156	156
80⅞	53¼	..	Atl G&W I	300	52¾	52½	52½	53
51⅜	30⅛	1*	Atl Refin	4000	34½	32¾	34½	33⅛
106	62	4§	Atlas Pwd	200	69⅜	66⅛	69⅜	68
37	23½	1	Atlas Stores	400	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	26
8½	2	..	Atlas Tack	100	5½	5½	5½	..
263¾	98⅛	..	Auburn Auto	5900	102	91	98	97½
97⅜	43¼	..	Aviation	3200	5¼	5	5	5⅛

—B—

38⅜	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	1200	20¾	20⅛	20¼	21
122⅜	100⅛	7	Balt & O	2700	103¼	100⅝	103¼	101⅛
84½	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	200	82	81	81	..
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	400	67	65	67	69
116	107	7	Bangor & A pf	20	113	113	113	..
34	20½	2*	Barnsdall A	1600	21⅞	21⅛	21¾	21½
92	66	4	Beatrice	100	76¼	76	76	76
57⅜	28⅛	2	Bendix	6900	30¾	28⅜	30¾	30
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	3400	41⅛	38¼	41⅛	40
110¼	76	6	Beth Steel	12100	80¼	76	79¾	77½
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	800	127	127½	127½	128⅜
41½	33	1½	Blaw Knox	200	32½	32½	32½	..
29	19	..	Bloom'dale	100	17½	17½	17½	..
102	99	7	Bl'mdale pf	30	99	99	99	..
69	29¾	3*	Bohn Alum	800	32	29¾	32	32
78	70	4§	Bon Ami A	100	70	70	70	..
5	2	..	Booth Fish	100	2	2	2	2
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	6900	74¾	70⅝	74¾	73½
50½	25	3	Borg Warner	4600	26¼	25	26¼	26½
24½	13⅛	..	Briggs	1900	18⅜	17⅞	19⅛	19½
35½	21	2	Briggs & Str	400	24½	24	24	24
22¼	13	..	Brockway	2000	14	13½	13½	13½
85	68	..	Brockway pf	10	78¼	78	78	..
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bklyn-Man T	1900	62⅜	60¼	62⅜	61⅛
17⅛	11⅜	5	Bkyn Un G	1500	12¾	119	124	120½
42	37½	3	Brown Shoe	100	38	38	38	38
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	700	15¾	15⅛	15¾	..
33⅜	11	..	Bruns Term	900	13½	12¾	13½	12¾
31⅞	19⅛	1	Bucyrus	1600	22	21	21¼	21
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	200	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	19⅛
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1700	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝
91¼	84	..	Buff & Sus pf ct	80	89⅜	89¼	89¼	89⅜
89⅜	77	..	Buff & Sus ct	1000	89⅜	89¼	89¼	..
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	2200	32⅞	29¼	32¾	31
43	16⅜	3	Bulova Watch	1200	27¼	27	27¼	27
35	15¼	..	Burns Br B	100	17	17	17	..
51⅞	30	1	Burroughs	4500	32¼	30	32⅛	32
48½	29½	2.50	Bush Term	200	30⅛	30	30⅛	..
110	100¼	7	Bush T deb	30	103½	101	101	103
41¼	21½	.50	Butte Cop	300	23¼	21½	23¼	..
85	21¼	2	Butte & Sup	400	23⅜	21¼	2	..
29⅜	13¼	..	Butterick	100	14¼	14½	14½	..
112⅜	68	..	Byers	4400	74⅜	68	74⅜	69⅛
114	109	7	Byers pf	10	111	111	111	110½

—C—

77½	64	4	Calif Pack	1100	65	64⅜	65	64⅝
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	300	1	1	1	1
30	17	2	Campbell	1200	18	17½	18	18
89⅞	48⅜	2	Calu & Ariz	1500	53¼	49¾	53½	49¾
53⅜	31⅛	1½	Calu & Hecla	800	15	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	1400	59⅞	58	59⅞	59⅛
226¾	186	10	Can Pac	1800	191	186	191	187
52¼	46½	..	Can Pac n wi	1300	47⅛	46½	47⅛	46¾
34¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	1100	20½	20¼	20¼	..
28¾	13	..	Capital Adm	400	14½	14½	14½	..
362¾	164	6	Case T M	7500	184	166¼	181	167
132	115	7	Case T M pf	10	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	1800	59¼	56	59¼	58½
60	15	..	Celotex	100	16	16	16	16½
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	24	24	24	24
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
65⅜	43⅛	6	Cerro de Pas	2500	45½	44	45	44⅛
15⅞	5⅝	..	Cert-Teed	1400	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
67⅞	20½	4.20	Checker Cab	1800	22⅛	20½	22	23¼
82½	53½	3	Ches Corp	2400	54	53½	54	53½
21⅜	18¼	..	Ches O rts	1100	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18⅜
241¾	172¼	10	Ches & Ohio	1800	175	173	173	173
10⅝	4½	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	5	5	5	4½
17⅞	8⅞	..	Chi Gt West	1600	9	8¾	9	9
52⅜	29	..	Chi Gt W pf	1400	31½	29	30¼	31½
26⅜	13¼	..	Chi M&SP	3100	14⅛	13½	14⅛	13⅝
46¼	20½	..	Chi M&SP pf	4200	23	21¾	22⅝	22½
89	70⅜	5	Chi & NW	2300	71½	70⅝	71	71½
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	300	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	15
55⅞	46	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	45	45	45	49¾
125⅛	100	7	Chi R I	400	101	100	101	100
32½	20	..	Chick Cor O	100	10⅛	20	19½	20½
67⅝	51½	2.40	Childs 6	1700	53	51½	53	53
43	24	3	Chrysler	10000	257⅛	24	25⅞	25½
13¼	6⅜	½	City Stores	100	7½	7½	7½	6⅞
80	30	5	Cluett Peabody	100	30¼	30	30	30
20⅝	11¼	..	Col Bra Oil	200	14	13¾	13¾	14
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	2000	171⅜	164⅛	171⅜	161
52	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	50½	50⅛	50⅛	50½
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	800	51	50	50	..
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	1000	18½	14⅝	14⅝	17¾
92	73	7	Collins & A pf	1200	85½	85½	85½	85½
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	4200	46	42½	46	43
95	65	5	Colo Sout	100	65	65	65	..
87	58⅛	2§	Colum Gas	18700	64	58⅛	63	61
199	108	5*	Col Cabon	8900	119	108	117	115¾
37⅜	16⅜	.87	Col Graph	4600	19	17½	19	18¼
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	100	25⅜	24¼	25	24⅞
95	47½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	30	87	87	87	87
25¼	22¼	1¾	Com Cred pf	80	23½	23	23	..
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	200	34	33	34	33
27½	22	2	Com Ch pf B	110	25¼	24½	25¼	..
87	80	..	Com Inv Trv pf	300	80	80	80	..
55	28½	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	1900	30⅞	29¾	30⅝	30½
100	88	6½	Com I 6½%	200	99⅝	99	99⅝	99
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	30000	22¾	20¾	22¾	21½
20¼	12⅜	.60	Comwith Sc	53000	14	13	13¾	13⅜
104⅜	99	6	Comwith So pf	700	101¼	100¼	100½	101⅜
57	38½	2	Conde Nast	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	39⅞
19¾	10¼	..	Cougoleum	1000	11	10½	11	11
27⅞	15⅜	2	Con Film	3100	18¾	17	18¾	18⅛
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	1100	20	18½	20	19⅜
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	70000	106⅝	99½	106	102⅜
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	500	102⅝	102½	102⅝	..
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	300	55	55	55	56
2	⅞	..	Con Textile	200	1	1	1	1
22½	11⅜	1.20	Container A	100	12½	12½	12½	13
8½	3¾	..	Container B	200	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	..
52½	18¼	..	Cont Bak A	1100	20	19	20	19¼
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	800	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3½
94⅞	67¼	8	Cont Bak pf	400	68	67¼	67¼	69¼
71⅞	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	14700	52¾	50¾	52¾	51½
37⅜	16⅛	3	Cont Dis Fib	2400	17	16⅛	16¼	16¼
77⅝	50½	2	Cont Ins	300	56	54⅞	56	55
8¼	2¾	..	Cont Motors	900	4½	4	4½	4½
30½	18⅝	..	Cont Oil	17000	20¼	18⅜	19⅝	19⅛
40⅞	21¼	1	Cont Shares	4000	23¼	22½	23	23⅜
111⅜	87½	3*	Corn Prod	1000	94¾	87¾	94¾	90½
33	15½	..	Coty	4000	18½	17¾	18¼	17⅞
35¾	25½	2*	Cream of Wh	300	30½	29¼	29¼	..
29⅛	9	..	Crex Carpet	200	15	15	15	..
22	10¼	..	Crosley	1000	12	11¼	10¼	11¼
98½	93	7	Crown W 1pf	10	94½	94½	94½	..
93½	70⅛	5*	Crucible	1400	73⅜	72	73	72½
117	107¾	7	Crucible pf	10	108	108	108	..
7	2	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	3⅞	2¾	3¼	2
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	200	13½	13½	13½	14
8	5¼	..	Cub Am S	700	5½	5¼	5¼	..
65⅝	47	..	Cub Am S pf	10	47¼	47¼	47¼	..
48	38⅞	4	Cudahy	100	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	39
126⅛	107¾	6	Curtis Pub	300	109	105¼	105¼	..
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	13000	7⅜	7	7⅜	7⅜
19⅜	9	..	Curtiss Wr A	2700	9⅞	9¼	9¾	9¾
120	110	7	Cushman Tr	50	110	110	110	..
111	105	8	Cushman s⅞%	100	105	105	105	..
90½	58	3½§	Cutler	700	59⅛	58	59	59

—D—

43	24⅜	..	Davison	600	27	25½	26½	25½
181	154⅛	9	Del & Hud	400	154½	152½	152½	154½
253¾	103⅜	8	Det Edison	400	215	214	214	216
153	110¼	6*	Del Lac&W	1400	114	111¼	112	112¼
42⅜	25	2.40§	Devoe & R A	900	26½	25	26	26
237	139	8	Diamond M	400	190	184½	188	190
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	200	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅝
30B	18	1.20	Dom Stores	1800	18⅜	18⅜	18	18⅜
145½	100½	4§	Dupont	11000	106	102¼	104⅝	104
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	117⅛	117½	117⅛	117
1¾	⅝	..	Dupont rts	40000	⅞	⅝	⅞	⅞
18½	14½	1	Duplan Silk	100	15	15	15	..

—E—

223¼	175¾	5*	East Kodak	8000	190	179	190	185½
37¼	20	3	Eaton Axle	5000	21⅞	20	21⅞	21⅝
10⅞	5	..	Eitington	400	5¼	5	5	..
62	40	..	Eitington pf	100	40	40	40	40
114⅞	88⅛	6	Elec Auto L	8500	92½	89½	92	90⅜
9⅜	4	..	Elec Boat	600	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	60000	65¾	59	65¾	59
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	200	106⅞	106½	106⅞	106
73¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	62	61½	61½	63
3½	1¼	..	Emer-Br B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
59⅝	44	5	End John	200	48	48	48	46
66	39¼	2.40	Eng PS	300	48	47¾	47⅞	47½
107¼	94⅜	5	Eng P S 5 pf	200	100½	100	100	..
104⅞	94½	5½	Eng Pr 5½ pf	200	100	100	100	100
50¾	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	100	46⅞	46½	46⅞	47
63¾	35½	..	Erie	4300	37½	36¾	37½	37¼
87⅜	55	4	Erie 1 pf	300	55	55	55	..
30¾	6½	..	Evans Auto L	500	7⅜	7	7	7

—F—

39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	20	9¾	9½	9¾	8
50½	34½	3	Fairb Morse	900	37¾	35¼	37¾	37
27¼	10½	..	Fashion Pk	200	11⅞	10½	11⅞	..
38	25½	1½	Fed Dept St	500	27½	27½	27½	..
90¼	59⅝	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	200	64½	64½	64½	64½
98¾	91	6	Fed L&T pf	10	95½	95½	95½	..
12¼	7½	.80	Fed Motor T	200	7½	7½	7½	8
34¾	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	1000	31⅛	30	31⅛	30⅜
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	61	60	60½	64
33⅛	20	1.60	Firestone	200	20½	20	20	20¼
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	200	72½	72	72	..
61¾	46	2½	First Nat St	50	50	46	50	47¼
5½	2⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	3400	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅜
21	6½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
50⅞	25	3	Follansbee B	100	25	25	25	25½
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	4200	78¾	71¼	78¾	72
50	30	..	Fourth Nat Inv	400	30½	30½	30½	31
28¾	11	..	Foundation	400	12⅛	12	12⅛	..
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	23000	41½	38½	41½	39½
55½	37	4	Freeport Tx	4400	39⅜	37⅜	39¼	38⅜

—G—

11¾	5⅛	..	Gabriel A	300	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	..
80	67¾	5	Gamewell	200	70	67¾	67¾	70⅞
7¾	2½	..	Gardner M	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
16½	11½	..	Gen Am Inv	500	8½	7½	8½	7¾
105	88⅛	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	88½	88½	88½	91
111⅞	83⅛	4§	Gen Am Tk	7000	86⅜	83¾	85⅛	85
71⅛	39⅜	4	Gen Asphalt	7500	43¼	39½	43¼	40
125	105	8	Gen Bak pf	50	110

STEEL TRADE ACTIVITY HAS EASIER TONE

Industry Now at 66 P. C.—Pipe and Structural Call Good—Price Concessions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Trends in the steel industry are not changed in any respect. The rate of operations is now 66 per cent of capacity, a drop of 3 per cent in a week.

The United States Steel Corporation is working at 73 per cent, and the pace is a little steadier than among most of the independent steel makers because of more diversified products.

Prices yield here and there without there being any marked weakness. The only spectacular purchasing is in steel pipe and in building steel, which, of course, is not a new condition. Building steel includes fabricated structural steel and concrete reinforcing bars.

The most keen disappointment is the poor showing being made in automobile production. A drastic curtailment for July is being planned, and by midsummer the automobile industry will not be working better than 50 per cent of capacity.

Consumers' Stock Low

A little scattered railroad buying has appeared, but as a general rule business from this quarter is light. The Norfolk & Western has bought 40,000 tons of rails, placing 30,000 tons with the Carnegie Steel Company and the rest with the Bethlehem Steel Company. The Santa Fe has issued an inquiry for 40,000 tons of rails also. The Norfolk & Western has also purchased 18,000 kegs of spikes.

Consumption of steel is undoubtedly better than the volume of purchasing over the last several weeks would indicate. Consumers are undoubtedly running low on stocks, and when sentiment changes consumers will probably come into the market with a rush.

The steel makers have been taking steps to promote greater economies of operation, such as closing of higher cost plants and concentrating manufacture at the more efficient units. Wages have not been reduced generally, though in isolated cases 10 per cent wage reductions have been made.

Price Concessions Appear

Though official price levels have been unchanged over the last week, concessions have appeared here and there. Light rails have sold at $34, instead of $36. Galvanized sheets have sold at concessions of $1 and $2 a ton below the official quotation of 3.20c, Pittsburgh.

Hot-rolled strips have sold off $1 a ton at 1.65c for wide and 1.75c for narrow sizes. Automobile body sheets have sold down $2 a ton in some instances. Concessions in the steels used by the automobile industry are more common than in other lines of consumption.

There have been two large contributions to the steel pipe business. The Union Gulf Corporation has ordered 100,000 tons for a line from Tulsa to Cincinnati, Toledo and Pittsburgh. The Ajax Pipe Line Company has come into the market for a line from Oklahoma to the Atlantic coast requiring 300,000 tons.

Awards of fabricated structural steel for the last week have come to 45,000 tons, and there are nine new projects requiring 1000 tons or more each, the largest involving 15,000 tons for a station for the Pennsylvania Railroad at West Philadelphia. A new gymnasium at Yale will require 6000 tons and the same tonnage will be consumed in two new apartment buildings at New York.

Pig Iron Fairly Active

Pier construction is conspicuous in the awards of concrete reinforcing bars, with one pier to be constructed at New York and the other at San Francisco.

Pig iron is moderately active. There are more large inquiries at New York than a month ago, though would-be purchasers are slow in closing against inquiries. Among those inquiring for 1000 and 2000 tons each are the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, the General Electric Company and the Eastern Malleable Iron Company.

The New York Central has issued an inquiry for 225 tons. The American Locomotive Company has not yet purchased 150 tons inquired for two weeks ago. There have been many purchases of carload lots for immediate shipment, signifying that melters are letting stocks dwindle to a low ebb.

Pig iron prices are unchanged, though they have a weak undertone in sympathy with commodities in general. So far there has been little deflation in iron prices for the reason that over the last six years there had been practically no inflation.

Nonferrous Markets

Demand for iron and steel for the construction of machinery is generally slow. The most active machinery lines are those catering to the road-building and pipe-laying industries. Machine tool business is poor. Makers of textile machinery are concerned mostly with making parts for repairs, rather than with turning out new machinery.

A cable from London states that the Steel Manufacturers' Association has decided to keep prices unchanged, despite the poor demand, under the belief that lower prices would not stimulate the demand.

Sentiment among some of the nonferrous metals was a shade better late in the week. Copper dipped to 11½c early in the week, but was firm at 12c at the close. The export price was unchanged most of the week at 12.30 c. i. f. European ports. On Friday export sales were 4800 long tons, the best for a day since the middle of May.

Tin was lifted from 29½c at the beginning of the week to 31½c on Thursday, though went lower later. Zinc reached new low levels since 1921, when it sold at 4.32½c a pound, East St. Louis. Lead was reduced $2 a ton to 5.40c, New York, and 5.30c, East St. Louis.

ORGANIZE UNDERWOOD ITALIANA

Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Company has joined with the Banca Commerciale Italiana in the organization of a new company to distribute the former's products in Italy. The concern will be known as Underwood Italiana, with headquarters in Milan and a capital of more than $1,000,000.

IRON ORE SHIPMENTS

Shipments of iron ore from Lake Erie docks to interior furnaces during the first 20 days of June totaled 2,756,712 tons, compared with 3,331,962 tons in the like period last year.

LONDON RUBBER STOCKS

Stocks of crude rubber in London on June 21 totaled 78,888 tons, an increase of 784 tons over the preceding week.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	97¼	97¼
Alleghany 5s '49	97¾	97¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102	102
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103⅝	103½
Am P Pow 5s	88½	88½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	102½	102
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95	95
Am Met 5½s	96¾	96¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	101¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Am T&T '36	100	99¾
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	163	162
Am T&T col 5s '65	105	104¾
Am T&T sf 5s '60	104⅞	104⅞
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	107⅝	107⅝
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101½	101½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	92	91½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81¾	81¾
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	64½	64½
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	84	84
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	107
B&O 4½s '33	100½	100½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	103¾	103¾
B&O cv 4½s	100¼	100
Bangor & Aroos 4s 51	87½	87½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107½	107½
Bing & Sing 6½s '60	86	86
Boston & Me 5s '67	100½	100½
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55	84⅞	84⅞
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	36	36
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Broadway Con	14¼	14¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97	96½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	103⅛	103⅛
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	99⅝	99⅝
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	95¼	95¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95¼	95¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	95¼	95¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July	103	103
Can North 4½s	99½	99½
Can North sf 7s '40	110⅝	110⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¼	88
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99	99
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104	104
Can Pacific 5s '54	102½	102½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100¼	100¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 B	97⅞	97¾
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	65	65
Chi Gt West 4s '59	70⅛	70⅛
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	52	52¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	87½	87
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	100	99¾
Chi Railway 5s '27	80	80
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	98	98
Chi Ter Ha & SE 1st 5s '60	88⅜	88¾
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	90¼	90¼
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104½	104½
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	94¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	98⅞	98⅞
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	100	100
Colonial Oil 6s	63	60
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102¼	101¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94¼	94
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99½	99½
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	101½	101½
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅞	105⅞
Container Corp 5s ct '43	77¼	77¼
Cuba Cane Sug Prod D	18¼	17
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	60½	60⅛
Cuba FF 1st 5s '52	76	76
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	98½	98
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93⅝	93⅝
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104¾	104¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95½	95½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	92¾	92¾
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	92⅞	92⅞
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	99½	99½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92½	92⅜
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101½	101⅜
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	70	70
East Tenn Va G 5s '30	105½	105½
Erie gen 4s '96	87⅜	87⅜
Erie 5s '67	93½	93
Erie 75s	93	92⅝
Fla East Coast 5s '74	50¼	50
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	102
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	103¼	103¼
Gen Theater '40	94½	94½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	106½
Goodyear 5s '57	92¾	92
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110¾	110¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '48	99	99
Hudson Coal 5s '62	62	60
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	78½	78½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	99¼	99
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105	105
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	100⅜	*100⅜
Inter Match Corp 8s rcts '47	100	100
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	63	63
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	49	49
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	101	101
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90	90
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	106¼	105
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97¼	97
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	77⅜	77⅜
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106¼	106¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	103⅜	103⅜
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102	101¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102⅝	102⅝
L'Autaro 6s '54	81½	81½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	116½	115½
Loew's Ins 6s '41 ex-war	97¾	97
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	56	52
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	46½	46½
Marion St Ry gold 7s '40	90	89½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101	101
Mel El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101¼	101¼
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	101	101
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	103½	103½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79¾	77½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100	99
Mo Pac 5½s '49	107⅝	107⅝
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80½	80½
Morris & Essex 4½s	99	99
Nash Chat & St L 4s '78	92	92
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96½	96
NY C&HR rfg 4s in 5s 2013	107½	107½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107	107
NY Chi & St L 1st 5s '37	96⅜	96⅝
NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	97¼	96⅜
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74	107¼	107¼
NY Edison 5s '44	104½	104½
NY N H&H cit 6s '40	105½	105½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	123⅜	123½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103⅛	103⅜
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103	103
Nor Am Ed 5s C	98	98
Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97	92	92
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113¼	113¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102¾	102
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111⅛	111½
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	91	91
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	80½	80
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100¾	100¾
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	68	68
Penn R 4½s D	95½	95½
Penn R R 4¾s '63	100½	100½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	100½	100
Penn R R 5s '64	104¼	104¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109½	109
Pere Marq 5s '56	104½	104½
Pere Marq 4½s	98¼	98
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95	94½
Phil Co 5s '67	100	99¾
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	97¾	97
Philippine Ry 4s '37	28	28
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '49	103¾	103¾
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	109½	109½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	92½	92¼
Pub Ser Corp NJ 5½s 1940	98½	97½
Pub Svc R & G 1970	99⅛	99
Pure Oil 5½s 1940	98½	97½
Read rfg 4½s '97	100½	100
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	96½	96½
Richfield Oil 6s	88	88
Rochester Gas 5s '46	107¼	107¼
Rock I Ar & Lou 4½s '34	99	99
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	97	97
St L & S F 4s A '50	89	89
St L & S F 4½s '78	92¼	92¼
St L&SF 5s B '50	102½	102¼
St L S W 1st 4s '89	88	88
St L S W con 4s '32	99½	99½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	106⅞	106¾
Seabd A L gold 4s '50	65¼	65¼
Seabd A L con 5s '45	54½	53½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	46	45
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96⅝	96
Shell Union 5s '47	95¾	95
Shell Un 5s ct ww	98½	97¾
Sierra & San Fran Pow 5s '49	101¾	101¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100¾	100¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103½	103½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101	100¾
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	98¼	98¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96¾	96
Smith A O 4½s '33	102¼	102½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104¼	104¼
Solway 5s	97¼	97¼
So Pacific col 4s '49	92¼	92¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98⅜	98¼
So Pacific cv 5s '34	109¼	109¼
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	97⅜	97¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	90½	89¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	117	117
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103½
Stand Oil ..Y 4½s '51	98¼	98¼
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	100½	100
Tenn Elec Pow 6s '47	106	106
Tex Corp 5s '44	103	102⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	45⅜	45¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	23	22⅝
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	100½	100½
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30	100	100
Trans Cont Corp 5½s '28 ww	107¼	107
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	100⅛	100¾
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	40¼	40¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97⅜	97¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	90½	90½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91⅞	91⅞
Union Pacific 4s Cent Branch	85	85
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99¾	99¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	82½	81½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100¼	100¼
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	100⅝	100⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	89	89
Vo Ry 8s '62	105⅜	105⅞
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101½	101½
Wabash 4½s '78	93⅝	93⅝
Wabash 2d 5s '39	102	102
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	100	100
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	104¼	104¼
Warner Bros 6s	101½	100½
Western Electric 5s '44	104½	104½
Western Maryland 4s '52	82½	82½
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Western Un 1960	103⅛	103⅛
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	91	91
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103½	103½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 ww	80½	80½
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	24½	24½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102	102
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99¾	99½
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	86¼	86¼

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	84½	84¼
Adriatic El 7s '52	99¾	99¾
Akershus 4s '63	92⅞	92⅞
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	97	97
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	75	75
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	74	74
Antioquia 7s A '45	76½	76½
Antioquia 7s B '45	76	76
Antioquia 7s C '45	76½	76½
Antwerp 5s '58	97	96½
Argentine 5½s '62	91½	91
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98½	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98¾	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98½	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98¼	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98⅛	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98½	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98⅛	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98¾	98¾
Australia 4½s '57	79	78½
Australia 5s '55	85	84½
Australia 5s '57	85	85
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104¾	103¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94½	94½
Belgium (King) 6s 55	103¼	102¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109⅛	109
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113¼	113
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109	108⅞
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108⅝	108½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	90¾	90¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	91	91
Bogota (City) 8s '45	93½	93½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	73⅜	73¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	73½	73½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	85¼	85¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	104
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	90⅜	90⅝
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	80¾	80½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	80½	80½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100⅜	100⅝
Brcia 7s ww	79½	79½
Brumen 7s '35	103⅛	103
Brisbane 5s '57	84	84
Budapest (City) 6s '62	80	80
Buenos Aires 6s '61	84	84
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	99	99
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	86	85
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	100⅜	99¾
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101	100⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104⅞	104⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89¼	89
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94	94
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	95	94¾
Chile (Bank) 6s 1916	88⅞	88⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89	88¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89	88¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89¼	89¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89⅝	89⅝
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101	101
Chilean Loan 7s	95	95
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	80	80
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	76	76
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87½	87½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '53	74½	74½
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109¾	109¾
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109⅞	109⅞
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108½	108½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108½	108½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	92⅝	92¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¼	101½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104¾	104⅝
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100¾	100¾
Dutch E I 6s '47	101⅞	101⅞
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102	101¾
Duke Power 6s	105¼	105¼
Estonia Bank 7s '67	81	81
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	89	88½
Finnish A 6½s '54	97½	97½
Frankfort 6½s	93	93
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107½	107½
French (Rep) 7s '49	117⅝	117⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122⅝	122
Germ 7s '49	105⅞	105¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	88½	88¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	84½	84¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84½	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	95	95
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	84½	84½
Germ G E 6s '48	95	95
Graz 8s '54	99¾	99¾
Greek 7s '64	100⅝	100⅝
Greek 6s '68	87	86⅝
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	94	94
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	99½	99½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	92½	92½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97½	97¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103⅞	103⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	90¾	90¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	92⅜	92⅜
Karstadt 6s '43	75	75
Kreuger &Toll 5s '59 ww	94¾	94½
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	95	95
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	104
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89½	89¼
New So Wales 5s '57	83	83
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¾	105¾
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	91¾	91¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	99⅝	98⅝
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101⅞	101⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '44	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '52	101¾	101¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	92¼	92¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96	96
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101¾	101¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93¾	93¾
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103¾	103¼
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104½	104½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102¾	102¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	74⅞	74⅞
Peru 6s '60	77	77
Peru 7s '59	96	96
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	101	100
Poland 7s '47	84¼	84
Poland 8s '50	93	92¾
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	99⅞	99
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	105¾	103⅝
Rumania 7s	83	82¾
Rhine Westf '53 ww	90½	90⅛
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96¼	96¼
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	77	77
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	97½	97
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	70⅝	70½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	80⅞	80⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	99½	98⅝
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89	89
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90	90
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	75	75
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '36	100	100
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	99¾	99¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	96¼	96¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	83	83
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	93¾	93¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	89½	89½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	103¼	103¼
Silesia Bk 6s '47	78	78
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	75½	75½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104	104
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104½	104½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107¾	107¼
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	91½	91
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	100⅛	99¾
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100	99
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	76	75½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90¼	90¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	86¼	86⅛
Tyrol 7s '52	92¼	92¼
Tyrol 7½s '55	99	99
U K Ot Br & I 5½s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	90½	90½
Unterelbe 6s '53	85	85
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95½	95½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	105¼	105¼
Westphalia El 6s '53	82	81½
Wuerttemberg 7s '55	92½	92½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98⅛	98⅛

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Jun 23	Jun 21
3½s '47	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	102.9
1st 4¼s '47	102.3	102.4	102.0	102.4	
4th 4¼s '38	102.26	102.27	102.24	102.24	102.25
4th 4¼s rg	102.20	102.20	102.20	102.20	
US 3¾s '43	101.22	101.22	101.22	101.22	101.25
US 3¾s '47	101.25	101.25	101.24	101.24	101.24
US 4¼s '56	106.6	106.6	106.0	106.4	
US 4s '54	108.18	108.30	108.18	108.30	
US 4¼s '52	112.28	112.30	112.26	112.26	112.29

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	June 23	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat. 2 red	$1.09⅞	$1.14¼	$1.43⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	.91	.91¾	.96⅝
Oats, 2 white	.48	.48½	.57
Flour	5.30	5.65	6.20
Beef, family	26.00	26.00	29.00
Pork	32.00	32.00	32.00
Lard	.0990	.1030	.1235
Cotton, mid-up	.1370	.1395	.1830
Zinc	.0437	.0452½	.0675
Iron	16.76	19.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.1200	.1225	.1800
Tin	.3020	.2945	.4440
Rubber	.1175	.1187½	.2020
Sugar	.0465	.0470	.0500
Lead	.0540	.0550	.0700
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows total assets of $127,379,264, compared with $126,594,160 at end of 1928, and profit and loss surplus $47,769,696, compared with $44,687,584. Curent assets were $7,834,971 and current liabilities $5,353,322, as compared with $15,453,929 and $5,489,832, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1928. Income account shows net after charges of $7,555,335, the same as in preliminary statement, equivalent to $8.75 a share (par $50) on 863,655 shares, compared with $7,171,890, or $8.30 a share, in 1928.

LOOKS FOR TURN FOR BETTER

NEW YORK—Dr. W. R. Burgess, deputy-governor of Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at the annual meeting of the Long Island group of New York State Bankers' Association, said that although production has diminished considerably, consumption has returned to practically normal. He presaged a turn for the better in a few months.

PACIFIC GAS FINANCING

NEW YORK—Negotiations for a $50,000,000 bond issue for Pacific Gas & Electric Company continue in a tentative stage. Details have not been completed and, as the company is not in pressing need of the funds, it is understood consummation will depend on market conditions.

BORDEN CO. EXPANSION

MONTREAL—Negotiations have been going on looking toward absorption of City Dairy Company of Toronto by Borden Company. At present it is not known whether these negotiations will result in an acceptable offer by Borden.

BROOKMIRE IN TRUST FIELD

Policy Favors Publicity on Operations — Shares About $54 Each

Another investment trust with a policy inclining toward publicity in regard to its operations has appeared. It is the Brookmire Investors, Inc., sponsored and supervised by the Brookmire Economic Service, Inc., and organized under the laws of the State of Delaware.

The lack of wholesome publicity on investment trust operations having resulted in numerous abuses and consequently in much recent criticism of the investment trust system, the demand which has sprung up for trusts making frank reports to stockholders has opened the way for the further development of such organizations as Brookmire evidently purports to be.

While not unique by any means, the policy of publicity which this trust has adopted is one held by relatively few investment groups.

It is announced that audits will be made quarterly and a statement showing the securities held by the corporation will be furnished quarterly to all stockholders. An approved list, from which the holdings of the corporation are selected, will be at all times available to stockholders upon request.

The trust is of the general management type, and, subject to certain stated restrictions, can change its holdings to suit variations in underlying economic conditions. There is only one class of common stock.

The custodian of the company is the Fidelity Union Trust Company, Newark, N. J.

The trust has a capitalization of 1,000,000 no-par common shares, which are being offered to the public at about $54 a share.

Marketability of the shares at all times is provided by an indenture to the effect that any stockholder may sell his stock back to the company at a price 1 per cent less than liquidating value.

Not more than 5 per cent of the total liquidating value of outstanding shares may be invested in any one company, and not more than 15 per cent in any one industry, public utilities and railroads excepted.

RENEWED SELLING OF COTTON FUTURES

NEW YORK (AP)—Cotton was lower today under renewed general selling, prompted to a considerable extent by weakness in the stock and grain markets.

Favorable weather for the growing crop over Sunday and continued unfavorable trade reports also contributed to the lack of confidence. At one time values were down 31 to 38 points from the final of Saturday, July selling at 13.25 and new October at 12.93, or within 5 to 15 points of the low of the season established on June 18.

The decline attracted considerable trade buying and covering, however, and the market recovered part of the early losses, helped to some extent by a partial rally in some of the outside markets, July working up to 13.40, and new October to 12.84, with the general list at 14 to 20 points net lower.

COMMODITY PRICE TREND STILL DOWN

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review, and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is, therefore, placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Purchasing power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2

CITY PLANNERS FAVOR DETOURS TO EASE TRAFFIC

(Continued from Page 1)

or more would cost for land for a by-pass route."

To widen by 100 feet the historic Boston Post Road between New York and Boston would cost $1,056,000 a mile at the conservative rate of $2 a square foot, he pointed out, while the Hutchinson River Parkway, 500 feet wide, cost only $264,000 a mile. To add 100 feet to the width of the Albany Post Road would cost $792,000 a mile for land, he estimated, while the Saw Mill River Parkway five times as broad actually cost only $138,600 a mile.

By avoiding congested centers with their many cross streets, the costs for eliminating grade crossings on this new type highway would be reduced.

"How," Mr. Clarke then asked, "is the by-pass route to be developed? If it is to be just another ordinary highway its value will be short-lived. 'Ribbon development,' which follows the borders of most of our arterial routes today, is a most wasteful use of the frontage. It spoils the countryside, lowers land values, provides uneconomical locations for business, unpleasant places to live, and usually results in congestion by adding such obstacles as gas stations and parked cars, all of which retard traffic flow on a road intended for fast through traffic. It is better for business to be grouped together in certain definite areas off the main arteries of communication and reached by branch roads or spurs."

The success of this "highway through a park" plan in the case of the Bronx River Parkway has induced the people of Westchester County to appropriate $60,000,000 since 1924 for development of 145 miles of additional parkways, he related.

Scenic Setting Provided

"It may reasonably be said that quite apart from the public welfare benefits of the Westchester County park system, the greatly increased property valuations have fully offset the capital appropriations," he added. "From 1924 to 1929 the total increase in assessed valuations in Westchester County was $856,000,000. At the previous rate of increase the total for the same six-year period would have been about $350,000,000. An increase of about $500,000,000, or about eight times the total amount of the appropriation, is therefore reasonably attributable to the park program."

Mr. Clarke recommended that these arterial highways be laid in rights-of-way wide enough to provide marginal strips for planting on each side of the pavements. "Certainly planting which will adequately screen the road from abutting property and serve to keep the noise of traffic contained within the right-of-way is desirable," he said. "Ribbon development is impossible along these arteries. Business is kept from sticking out like knife points into the country. The entire route is left for uninterrupted through traffic, and a pleasant way is provided to get in and out of the city. The land can be purchased under agreements which prevent the erection of sign boards within an area of 280 feet from the right-of-way."

Control of Subdivisions

The crux of city planning for residential areas rests in gaining effective control over the planning of subdivisions before they become part of the city, according to Jacob L. Crane Jr., planning consultant, of Chicago, and L. Deming Tilton, director of the Santa Barbara (Calif.) County Planning Commission.

Mr. Crane said more land has been subdivided than can be absorbed for building purposes for many years and advised that the amount of land subdivided should be limited according to prospective need. He said that though street layout has become fairly well regulated, there is little if any effective zoning control over the use of land outside city limits.

"City planning theory and technique are both far ahead of the legal and practical methods of controlling subdivisions," he said. "Many states have statutes authorizing extraterritorial subdivision control, but there is little law established by the courts on the application of these statutes.

"All of these laws apply to platted subdivisions but do not contain provisions requiring that all subdivisions be platted. There is confusion as to whether general statutes prohibit metes and bounds subdivisions by requiring the preparation and recordation of a subdivision plat."

Both he and Mr. Tilton urged adequate court-tested legislation to assure that subdividers would not evade the planning regulations by selling property under description by metes and bounds instead of platted lots. Mr. Tilton told how this and other phases of subdivision planning could be administered under the county government. Mr. Crane also recommended that the states designate by statute a uniform method of acquiring or reserving sites for parks, schools and other public uses in new subdivisions, saying a wide variety of methods are now in use.

Mr. Crane advanced the thesis that with the 1930 census completed and analyzed it is possible within a moderate degree of error to calculate the size in population and land area which American cities will reach at a point of comparative stability where growth will have almost ceased.

In a session of the American City Planning Institute preceding the conference, S. Herbert Hare of Kansas City, Mo., surveyed results of a number of neighborhood store centers and drew conclusions that these only accomplish maximum success when placed on streets carrying a large volume of passing traffic, preferably on outgoing side of street, and when ample parking facilities are provided. Otherwise a repetition of down-town congestion results. He recommended sufficient curb setback to permit diagonal parking, perhaps on a secondary roadway paralleling the main artery.

AVIATOR SAILS FOR GERMANY

NEW YORK (AP)—Lieut. C. H. Schildhauer, former navy aviator and navigator, sailed June 20 for Germany where he will conduct tests of the DO-X, the world's largest airplane, preparatory to its flight across the Atlantic in August. He has been invited to act as navigator of the DO-X on the transatlantic flight.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ADVERTISING SERVICE

HENRY J. COOPER writes happy, meritorious sales copy and business letters; correspondence invited. 191 Washington St., New York, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS. — Pleasant furnished room, 12 minutes to Harvard Sq., 66 Amsden St. Call between 10 and 12, mornings or evenings.

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
Eight rooms and bath, General Electric refrigeration; low rent. Apply to Janitor, 1477 Beacon St., or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. Hubbard 1050.

BOSTON, 10 Museum Road—Large 1 room and alcove, also 2-room suites; rent $35 up; overlooking Art Museum and Fenway. Garrison 9847.

BOSTON, Clearway St.—3-room furnished apartment, Frigidaire, $60. Kenmore 2927 or E-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, Commonwealth Avenue at Kenmore—4 rooms and bath; also 1-room apartment and bath Tel. Kenmore 2663.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum—Small suites, $30 up; references. Apply Office, 454 Huntington Ave.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 FENWAY, BOSTON
8 LARGE ROOMS, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St. HUB bard 1050.

N. Y. C., 98 Riverside Drive, Apt. 5-G—Attractive living-bedroom, 3 large closets, kitchen, Electrolux refrigeration, dining alcove, unfurnished; immediate occupancy. See SUPERINTENDENT or phone Pennsylvania 8978.

NEW YORK CITY, 132 W. 73rd—Top floor, 3 skylights, 4 rooms including kitchen, bath, Frigidaire; quiet people; $100; also 2 rooms, kitchenette, $75. Endicott 0743.

PHILADELPHIA, 4942 Locust St.—Two rooms and bath, furnished, housekeeping; convenient to cars, bus and elevated; reasonable.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For hire, 5-passenger sedan; owner drives. Telephone Buckminster 4090.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

SUMMER COTTAGE for rent overlooking and on shore front of Port Jefferson Harbor; 4 rooms, electric light; excellent opportunities for boating, fishing, bathing and golf. CLIFFORD B. MARSHALL
89-31 161st Street, Jamaica, N. Y.
Telephone Jamaica 0285

TO LET—Furnished bungalow at Avalon Beach, Lake Bomoseen, Vt.; ideal spot for vacation; $300 for season; now ready. ALTON C. DEAN, Boardman Bldg., Troy, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

IDEAL summer resort, seashore and country villa; colorful scenery; overlooking Penobscot Bay; good roads; golf; bathing exceptionally good; home cooking; rates $15 and $16 per week, American plan. MR. A. H. HURD, Otis Villa, Ash Point, Maine.

HARMON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. — Large room in private home, twin beds, easy commuting, best home cooking. MRS. HENNINGHAM. Tel. Croton 401.

WAUSCHACUM ACRES—Pleasant, quiet country home, beautiful location, sleeping porch, wide verandah, modern conveniences, wholesome food; terms moderate. MRS. MARY E. TUCKER, Sterling Junction, Mass.

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LOUISE C HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

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High grade colored maids; references.
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VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W. 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 5389.

HOUSES TO LET

CAPE COD—New house on shore in pines at Dennisport, Mass.; all modern improvements, 2-car garage, 5 bedrooms, bath, lavatory, shower. Telephone Harwich 578.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor on their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

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PRINTING—Anything—small or large orders—cards, bills, stationery, menus, announcements, programs, booklets; GOOD work; GOOD service; reasonable prices. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

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A Six-Apartment House
IN FLORIDA
OF THREE ROOMS each, furnished and perfect condition, near everything in city of 2000 population; nice lawn and shrubbery; one block from large lake; price $4000. W. J. FARLEY, 60 Rhinecliff St., Arlington Heights, Mass.

MILLER'S FALLS, MASS., on Boston-Springfield highway, good tea house location; 60 acres, woodland, pasture, building lots; very reasonable terms. FREDERICK H. POMEROY, Forest St., Miller's Falls, Mass.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

WOODSTOCK, N. Y.—5-room house on mountain side; wonderful view; 3 acres wooded land; bath, electricity, telephone. Box P-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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A CHARMING HOME delightfully situated in the Blue Ridge Mountains, 2 miles from R. R. station; open year around. Locust Dale Inn, Afton, Va.

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SAUGERTIES, N. Y.
SAUGERTIES-IN-CATSKILL, Mygrant Homestead—Open the year round where readers of The Christian Science Monitor may come for rest, study and enjoy comforts and freedom of country life; abundance of home-grown foods.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$19 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 6—Desirable rooms, homelike, clean; suitable permanent or transient; reasonable. Copley 5117-M.

BOSTON—Pleasant, cool rooms, conveniently located, near church. C-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 855 President St.—Attractively furnished 2 rooms and bath, other rooms; near transit, park; tourists accommodated. Sterling 8886.

MEDFORD, MASS.—Attractively furnished single and double rooms, exceptionally clean, pleasant surroundings; convenient to square. 67 Governors Avenue. Mystic 2882.

N. Y. C. (83rd-B'way)—Large outside, twin beds, private shower; southern exposure; quiet, clean surroundings; summer rates. Trafalgar 7363.

N. Y. C.—Small refined family desire paying guest; small room with bath. Cathedral 9089. Broadway and 111th.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HANDY man for summer or year-round estate; operates and cares for motorboat and automobile; rides and cares for saddle horses; yacht steward; enjoys giving real service; optimistic, dependable, and likes his fellow men; unusual references. C-70, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, 30, married, intelligent, adaptable, studious, pleasing appearance, sterling character, knowledge of business economics, investments; dry goods experience; desires to hear from employer requiring services of young man above the average GEORGE WOLDT, 98 Rose St., Freeport, Long Island.

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COLORED woman desires position care for adult or child; good seamstress; no objection other duties; any distance. Tel. B., Decatur 6668, Brooklyn, N. Y., or Box W-29, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

CULTURED companion desires position; best references; willing to travel; experienced. C-75, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT by young lady, 24; experienced in managing gift, refreshment shop; licensed driver, companion and clerical work; country preferred. Box 53, Kerhonkson, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED high school girl would like position taking care of children for summer, with family going away. C-77, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL of refinement wishes to care for children in vicinity of Bridgeport. GERTRUDE RICHARDSON, 757 Laurel Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

HOUSEHOLD worker (colored) part time mornings. Box F-19, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

FRENCH governess desires position care of children 4 years old up. Write MADEMOISELLE, 121 John St., Newport, R. I.

YOUNG woman cultured, travelled, languages, musical, social references, personality, capable, wishes employment. Box F-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

TO LET—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 25 West 51st—Sublet till October attractive airy apartment, elevator; restaurant in building; reasonable. Volunteer 0997. RICKARD.

NEW YORK CITY, 254 West 72nd St.—Attractive 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; block from Riverside and express subway.

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General Classified

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MANAGERS WANTED
In states west of the Mississippi River experienced in organizing and managing sales force in direct selling; commission basis; old established Janaléne line of ladies' wearing apparel. Answer, K-16, The Christian Science Monitor, National Fidelity Life Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

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ORANGE STREET AT ELM
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RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

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DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
When Seeking Quality
Merchandise at a Moderate
Price Visit Moses' Store
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Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry
of all kinds
of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
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BEAUTIFUL SHOES
We have the famous
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
in the latest styles
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WHITE STAR
STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

Crutchfield's
CLEANERS and DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
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The Broadway
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You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

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Highest Grade Coal
24th St. and Virginia Ave.
PHONE 998

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Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
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VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

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BESKIN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE Inc.
2400-02 Jefferson Ave.
and 2910-12 Washington Ave.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Clothiers to the entire family.

LENZ-WHEALTON Co.
Richfield Gasoline—Amalie Oils
U. S. Royal Cord Tires
1030 25TH STREET Phone 2107

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The Shopping Center
A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
QUALITY, SERVICE
and REASONABLE PRICES

EPES STATIONERY Co.
Office and Social
STATIONERY
Newport News, Virginia

Schmelz National Bank
Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

For Music and Musical Instruments
PATRONIZE
E. MC D. GEMMELL
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Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
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FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

Broadway Shoe Store
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2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

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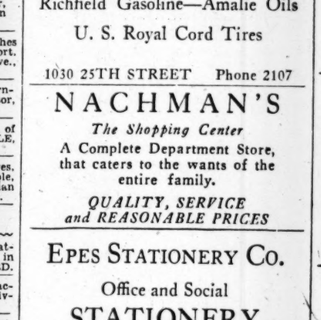

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BIEN JOLIE
Foundation Garments
for the new Princess Silhouette
ETHEL CHRISTY
Graduate Corsetiere

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FLORIST
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George W. Thomas & Co.
Shoes and Hosiery
Southland Hotel 339 Granby St.
Tel. 23768

WRIGHT COAL and
WOOD COMPANY
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HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

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Shoes for the Entire Family
LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
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Southern Stelos Company, Inc.
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HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
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Excellent Food at moderate prices

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
308 East Grace St. Mad. 1982

VIRGINIA

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(Continued)

High Quality but
Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Golflex Tailored Wear.

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TRADE MARK
Makes a
Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
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Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
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Call Boulevard 4783
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MOSMILLER—Florist
Richmond's Reliable Florist
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Native Smithfield Hams Virginia Roe Herrings Water Ground Corn Meal
R. L. CHRISTIAN & CO.
402 E. Broad Phone Ran. 160
Prompt Delivery. Responsible charge accounts solicited.

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BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

Fuel of All Kinds
SAMUEL H. COTTRELL
& SONS
1103 W. Marshall Blvd. 2800

Weiler Service Station
Amoco Gas
Allen Ave. at Broad Blvd. 4585

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9x12 Rugs Shampooed, 2.50
Fire-proof and Moth-proof Storage
HEROLD R. HOFHEIMER
2816 W. Broad Street Blvd. 17

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You'll like shopping at HANCOCK'S —Roanoke's Metropolitan Department Store.
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
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Roanoke's
Shopping Headquarters
S. H. HEIRONIMUS & Co.
Roanoke's Leading Department Store

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SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
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KLENSALL CLEANING
and DYE WORKS Inc.
806 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia
"By our work we are known.
By our service we have grown."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
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Colonial-American
National Bank
Roanoke, Virginia
4% Paid on Savings

Hickey-Freeman Clothes
STETSON HATS
Bush and Hancock, Inc.
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FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

CALDWELL SITES CO.
Booksellers, Stationers,
Radios, Records, etc.
105 S. Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

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(Continued)

ODORLESS-OILLESS
Nu WAY
DRY CLEANING
Phone Cap. (13) Thirteen
"Unlucky for Dirt"

Members of
WARD & WARD
General Contractors
Peoples Exchange Bank Bldg.
Skill, Integrity, Responsibility
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

W. W. ARMSTRONG
Painter and Decorator
926 COLUMBIA BOULEVARD
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Phone Capitol 2119

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Modernize
Your Bathroom
with Colored Fixtures
H. A. SPENCER
777-779 W. PIKE STREET

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Specialists in
Permanent Hair Waving and All Lines of Beauty Culture
MRS. SMITH in charge. Phone 1598

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Announcing a Display of
Men's Wearing Apparel for Spring
Geo. H. Wright Co.
"Wright on the corner"
4th Ave. at 10th St., Huntington

OLDEST *LARGEST*
The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
Huntington's Largest
Gift Store

Don't Put Off Starting
to save, because the longer you procrastinate the harder it will be to begin. Let nothing prevent your saving a portion of your income every week, or every month.
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DAVIS BROTHERS
with
H. C. GORDON & CO.
GENERAL INSURANCE
First Huntington National Bank Bldg.
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Bradshaw-Diehl Co.
3rd Ave. at 10th Street
Ready with complete Women's APPAREL
for Your "Summer-Out-of-Doors"

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The G. DON MILLER
INSURANCE CO.
Day and Night Bank Building

United States Tires
Vesta Batteries
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
Sixth Ave. at Tenth St. Phone 5171

PIGGLY WIGGLY
HUNTINGTON COMPANY
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928 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1117 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
701 14th St. West

Werninger & Brown
General Insurance
COAL EXCHANGE BLDG.
Phone 6417 Phone 7405

MODEL LAUNDRY
The Home of Clean Linen

Fifth Avenue Hotel
and Cafeteria
9th St. and 5th Ave., Opp. Post Office

THE SANITARY
DELICATESSEN
Phone 6833 527 Eighth St.
Huntington, W. Va.

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COYLE and RICHARDSON
BEAUTY PARLOR
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
By Louise C. Clayton
BRANCH 13
CHARLESTON, W. VA
Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

WEST VIRGINIA

WHEELING
(Continued)

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
1129 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va.
932 4th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Kelvin 8289.)

LONDON, Bayswater, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Well-appointed private hotel, gas fires, good table, from 2½ gns.; highly recommended. Park 6751.

QUANTOCK HOUSE
Guest House for Professional Women
LONDON—Quiet home with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden, constant hot water, gas fires, partial board, good cuisine; excellent tubs & bus service; from 2 gns. MISS COOMBS, 17 Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell 2680.

SUNNY WORTHING—Clear View Hotel (unlicensed) facing sea, opposite pier and two minutes bandstand; hot & cold water, telephone, and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent catering; guests' requirements studied. Apply for tariff.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

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BOOK BINDER
ERNEST A. NEALE
19 Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone Museum 0436, 0437

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study and for those needing rest and experienced care. Write or phone MISS BRANFORD, MISS M. ARMSTRONG, 119 Lansdowne Rd., W. 11 (near Kensington Park Rd.). Park 3140.

LONDON—Temporary home for those needing rest & care. Phone or write W. STANLEY THORNTON, 153 Victoria Road, S. E. 7. Greenwich 2046.

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COOKING FOR THE HOME
Take the 5 days' course of practical instruction by the Huron method.
Address BM/KVFS, London, W. C. 1.

CORSETIERE

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by
Mme. B. FESTA
12 Baker St., W. 1 Tel. Welbeck 6439

DANCING

MRS. RHODA ASHDOWNE
and
Miss Peggy Whiteley, M. I. S. D. T.
Give lessons in Modern Ballroom Dancing, Country Dancing. E. F. D. S., Court Curtsey, etc. Children's Classes.
PRACTICE DANCES
STUDENTS TRAINED
76 Stratford Studios
Stratford Rd., Kensington, W. 8 Kelvin 9063

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GOWNS, COATS, Renovations; customers' own materials. M. BAILY, 317 Goldhawk Rd., London, W. 6. Phone Riverside 4538.

LADIES own materials, Gowns, Coats; Remodelling SILVESTRIA BUDD, 7 St. Mary Abbot's Terrace, Kensington Rd., London, W. 14.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE KEY AGENCY
Governesses, Children's Nurses, Domestic Staff. Special care given to individual needs. 64 George St., Baker St., London, W. 1. Phone Welbeck 9357.

WHAT ARE YOUR NEEDS?
The Service Bureau, 159A Kensington High St. London, W. 8
WILL SUPPLY THEM
Phone or call for Nurses, Governesses, Accommodation, etc. Kelvin 9317

FASHION ARTISTS

FASHION ARTIST—Extensive commercial experience leading London stores, studios, fashion journals, desires line wash colour work; whole time arrangement preferred. Box M-236, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, S. W.—Two desirable flats to let in nice conveniently situated detached house; 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, £156 per annum, and 3 rooms, kitchen, bath, £78 per annum. Box M-233, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—One or two-roomed flats, furnished and unfurnished, in Chelsea; service available, telephone and bath; moderate rent. EVENNETT, 97 Albert Bridge Road, S. W. 11. Battersea 4351.

HOVE—Sea front, glorious view; small modern flats. Those requiring rest & study. From £250 unfurnished. Box K-2480, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE country houses at Nazeing, near Broxbourne Station, 27 minutes Liverpool St.—Genuine modern, labour-saving, electrically fitted throughout, including "Cookers"; excellent value; fine position; latest design; garage room and good garden; freehold from £115; deposit £50; also "Ideal Houses" in progress; view any time. Full particulars D. PEGRUM, Nazeing. Phone Nazeing 20.

JEWELLERY

PEARL STRINGING at 65 Conduit Street, London (Gerrard 7281), by Evelyn Marsden. Necklaces of all kinds restrung and cleaned. Appointments 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

LAUNDRIES

A FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY—Ladies' and gentlemen's personal linen, general household laundry. MADAM EUGENIE, 28 Palmer St., Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Phone Victoria 7760.

MILLINERY

MAUD SIMPSON, Milliner
Remodelling & orders taken.
39 Maldon Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

MOTORCARS

REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, Automobile Engineers, 39 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1, Sloane 3548—Cars of all makes supplied, new or second-hand; accessories, tyres, insurance, shipping, house lighting sets and wireless.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—To let 3 mornings in practitioner's office, HODGG, Morley House, 314 Regent St., W. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, 24 Nottingham Place, W. 1.—Close to Baker Street Station; a quiet, thoroughly comfortable and well-appointed house; gas or electric stoves in all rooms; terms moderate. Welbeck 3462.

PAYING GUESTS
SURBITON, SURREY — In quiet yet central neighbourhood, excellent cuisine, home-like surroundings, every attention and all conveniences; near station; lock-up garages adjacent. TEMPLE HOUSE, Anglesea Road. Phone Kingston 0730.

LONDON, South Kensington—Partial board-residence in charming, modern flat; double and single rooms; bath, gas-fires. Phone Ken. 7168. NEWTON, 3 Cecil Court, Hollywood Road, S. W. 10.

POST VACANT

IRELAND—Can any lady recommend gardener, chauffeur or chauffeuse, Protestant, for County Dublin. Apply c/o Reddy, 13 Stephen's Green, Dublin.

IRELAND—Vacancy for pupil in woman's firm house decorators; practical work taught; premium. C/o Reddy, 13 Stephen's Green, Dublin.

POST WANTED

COMPANION help, or entire work of home, to business lady or gentleman; excellent reference. Box K-2476, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EDUCATED man, energetic, good salesman, wants situation, any post of trust; 8 years' experience management of motor works but willing take any job; highest references. HEATH, 32 Brunswick Square, Hove, Brighton.

GENTLEMAN with considerable business experience seeks executive position. Box M-233, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MANAGER or leading assistant, 18 years' experience with a well-known London firm Builders' Merchants, good knowledge Ranges, Stoves and Sanitary Earthenware trade, requires progressive situation, keen buyer and stockkeeper, ambitious salesman; excellent references. Box M-234, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED
(Continued)

SECRETARY—Swedish girl seeks post; sound knowledge of English, fair French, experienced; has lived London, Paris—would accept post any city. Box M-231, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SUPERIOR COOK-HOUSEKEEPER or housekeeper desires post of trust; experienced; highly recommended; free end of July. Box M-223, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WIDELY experienced business man with extensive selling and executive experience in London & Provincial markets, seeks post in London. Box M-235, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WORLD-TRAVELLED, active Britisher, in prime of life, fluent French, German and Spanish, wide experience, good knowledge engineering terms, steno-typing, interviewing, etc., seeks post anywhere; Christian Scientists preferred. MILLER, 42 Blandford St., London, W. 1.

YOUNG LADY desires clerical position; thoroughly experienced; knowledge housekeeping; quick and accurate; excellent references; London. Box M-237, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG lady, English, seeks secretarial post in Spain, preferably Barcelona; full qualifications, fluent French, knowledge Spanish. Write MISS CROFTS, Clear View Hotel, Worthing.

RIVER TOURS

DELIGHTFUL DAY ON THAMES
Windsor, Chertsey or Maidenhead by Private Motor Launch; full service; car to and from river; parties 1 to 10 persons. BROWN'S BEST-WAYS TOURS, 6 Galen Place, Bury St., London, W. C. 1. Phone Holborn 8558.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Unfurnished rooms for gentlewomen in charming well appointed, newly decorated house; garden; best part St. John's Wood; modern conveniences; phone, gas fires, rings, concealed sinks with main water; service available; no catering; restaurants near; rents moderate, BM/JDN6, London, W. C. 1.

LONDON, KNIGHTSBRIDGE—Furnished bed-sitting rooms, gas fires & rings, constant hot water; meals obtainable 2-4 gns. Phone Sloane 2712 or write Box K-1555, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Furnished bed-sitting room to let with use of kitchen. Write or phone MISS ARNOLD, 25 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6. Maida Vale 6504.

LONDON—Divan bed-sitting rooms, quiet, light & freshly furnished, with breakfast, gas fires & rings; facilities for cooking; one large unfurnished room. Western 0831. MRS. KENNEDY, 45 Russell Road, W. 14.

LONDON, near Kensington High St.—Large, sunny, well furnished room in quiet house. 13a Stratford Road, W. 8.

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

EXCLUSIVE SHOES

by the pioneer of Heel-to-Ball fitting

Charles St. Baker Ltd.

302-308 REGENT STREET, W. 1

Just by Queen's Hall

Arch Preserver Shoes

Fitted by

A. PALMER LTD.

7 Harewood Place
Hanover Square, W. 1.
Mayfair 6405

Permanent Waving

Great care taken to produce a beautiful wave

E. SMITH

112a Westbourne Grove
Appointments Park 0207

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY

TAILORS

and Breeches Makers

23 BUCKLERSBURY

Three doors from the Mansion House
Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4

RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention
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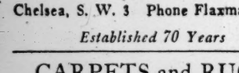

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: Sixth President of the United States. Born in Quincy, Mass., his father was second President of the United States and his mother the illustrious Abigail Adams. A story persists to the effect that the lad and his mother, hearing the ominous booming of big guns, climbed to the summit of a hill near their home, from which they watched the progress of the Battle of Bunker Hill. However, persons knowing the distance between the two hills, or familiar with the lie of the land, entertain justifiable doubts.

Living in stirring times, the spirit of patriotism was in the very air breathed by little John Quincy. His education, which had begun abroad where he went in the company of his father, was finished at Harvard and in the subsequent study of law. Having fulfilled certain diplomatic missions abroad, he entered the State and then the National Senate; but in both he was most unpopular. For his manner was cold, and he held what many regarded as radical views on public questions, which he felt not the slightest reluctance to express. Nevertheless, his abilities and his stalwart character were everywhere respected.

During that perilous period following the War of American Independence, John Quincy Adams was again sent by President Jefferson to establish negotiations with foreign powers. He was recalled to enter the Cabinet of President Monroe as his Secretary of State. And, in 1824, he himself was a candidate for the Presidency. The election was a confused one, according to the methods then in vogue; the outcome was finally settled only by vote of the House of Representatives. Then enemies arose to accuse Adams and Henry Clay of a conspiracy in the matter of the election, to which theory some color was lent by Adams's prompt appointment of Clay as his Secretary of State. Thus the Administration, which began stormily, continued in the same strain.

Especially was Adams unpopular on account of the high tariff—the Tariff of Abominations—so detestable to the people of the South. With both Houses of Congress opposing him, with supporters of Andrew Jackson loud in their abuse, the days were unhappy and uneasy ones for President Adams. Like his father, for him there could be no thought of a second term. His Administration, however, was in most respects sound, just, and ably conducted; the country prospered during its continuance, and most historians now contend that John Quincy Adams has never received his due. But perhaps the most interesting feature of his career was the manner in which he concluded it. Scorning the idleness of retirement, he entered the House of Representatives, where he sat for 16 years, giving liberally of his mellow wisdom with regard to men and affairs. They called him: "The old man eloquent."

Brevities

Kansas City Star: The next international parley may include a demand from Britain for some sort of parity with Bobby Jones.

Ohio State Journal: It is doubtful whether the price-cut on books will reduce the borrowing any.

Los Angeles Times: Simile for today: As unapproachable as a fire hydrant.

Odds and Ends

Ice Cream Well

A well in Colorado producing carbon dioxide 98 per cent pure at a temperature of 40 degrees below zero is known as an "ice cream" well, since the fittings are constantly frost-covered from this refrigerant.

Publications

Book publishers in the United States issued 10,187 new books and new editions last year, fiction leading with 2142 volumes, while 931 books for children occupied second place, with religious books third.

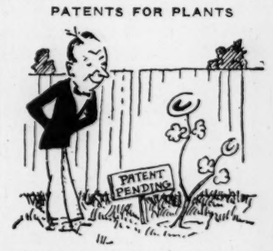
Efficiency

During the last 10 years, air control of New York subway train doors has cut down the number of guards about 25 per cent, while the number of passengers has increased nearly 50 per cent.

German Ambassador

The highest salaried German diplomat in the foreign service is the Ambassador in Washington, whose remuneration is $42,500 a year, London and Madrid following in salary rank.

PATENTS FOR PLANTS



Congress recently passed a law whereby plant specialists may take out patents on new plants just as an inventor may on a mechanical discovery.

Retail Transactions

It is estimated that half of the retail transactions in the United States are settled by checks, drafts and other credit instruments.

A Quotation for Today

TRUST men, and they will be true to you; treat them greatly, and they will show themselves great.—EMERSON.

A Word a Day

Aphorism

This word was incorporated into English from the Greek ἀφορισμός (aphorismos), "a short pithy sentence, a definition," from ἀφορίζειν (aphorizein), "to define, mark off." Today we use it in the sense of a concise definition or statement of a rule or fundamental, or to designate a pithy, compendious sentence stating a general doctrine or truth.

Among words regarded as synonymous we note: "axiom," which is a self-evident or universally accepted truth taken for granted as the basis of reasoning; "maxim," which is a rule or precept sanctioned by experience, and relating especially to the practical concerns of life; "proverb," which is an adage or saying couched in homely and vividly concrete phrase. An "aphorism," however, is a short and pithy sentence expressing some general truth or doctrine.

Aph'-o-rism is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled af'-o-riz'm, *a* as in *hat*, *o* as in *obey*, *i* as in *it*.

"There were no contradictory aphorisms in her teachings."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—*Ed*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

When I crawled inside the big circus tent today, I found myself under rows and rows of seats filled with laughing and shouting people—
The Boss must be among them somewhere," I said to myself, and started out to find him—
But I soon came to a passageway, and just as I was about to turn into it, a crowd of funny looking people came along—
They were the strangest looking lot I ever saw, but one of them had a little dog with him, so I decided they were all right and I started to follow them—
But I hadn't gone far when suddenly one of the funny men picked me up and sat me on a little mule that he was riding, and
Oh, Boy!—Wasn't I surprised!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Saleslady

Long Beach, Calif.

A SCHOOLBOY spent all of his scanty earnings on candy to sell at the Long Beach Exposition. But he had been able to get only a tiny concession-stand in an obscure corner, and each day of the fair he had to stand and see crowds pass his very inconspicuous corner without heeding his small voice crying his wares. They all seemed to be already well supplied with sweets, and as the last day arrived he surveyed with dismay his neat rows of unsold candies.

Wistfully he thought of a motion-picture actress in Hollywood who was very popular with the public. If only he could get her to stand by his counter a few minutes, what a crowd would soon be there, he reflected humorously. The people would see quickly enough, then. But he brushed aside the dream as absurd. However, as evening approached and his wares still remained unsold, he again thought of this actress, and suddenly made a bold resolve. Gathering together all of his courage, and his remaining pennies, he sent the actress a telegram at the studio where she was hard at work in a picture being taken.

The telegram was handed her with a laugh; but the actress did not laugh as she read it. She remembered her own struggle to earn enough to help her father and invalid mother, and her laborious climb in the movie industry to her present heights of popularity with the public.

Therefore, when the studio closed at 6 and the tired actors dispersed gladly to their homes and waiting dinners and restful evening, this popular actress directed her car toward Long Beach, arriving after nearly two hours' ride. Finding the boy who had telegraphed her and seeing that he had apparently shouted his small voice almost out in crying his wares, she not only stood by his stall, but cried his wares for him.

And did the crowds there see and hear her? They most certainly did! Within five minutes the obscure little corner was stormed by a milling crowd who showered quarter and half dollars and, in some cases, entire dollar-bills, upon the counter. In no time at all the counter was empty and the grateful, happy boy was actually crying with relief and joy as the actress poured the results of the quick sale into his hands.

Then with a smile she quietly stepped into her car and drove back to Hollywood.

In Lighter Vein

Suspicious

"Well, dearest, what did your father say when he found that I wanted to marry you?"

"At first he demurred because he didn't want to lose me, but I explained that he could have me, and that he would have you to boot."

"That sounds all right, except for the 'to boot' part.'"—*Pointer.*

Lustige Blaetter

"But you mustn't play the piano when Daddy is sleeping."

"But, Mummy, I've put on extra thick gloves!"

Let Well Enough Alone

"In the old days," says Sir James M. Barrie, "George Meredith used to tell me about things that he thought wise for me not to do. For instance, 'If a too-kind company implies that you are more or less wonderful and that they love your works, I advise you not to say to them, "Name them."'"—*Christian Register.*

Home, Sweet Home

"Does the woman next door borrow much?"

"Much? Say, they have so many of our things that I feel more at home in their house than ours!"—*Paul Robinson, in the El Paso Herald.*

The Label

Householder: "What does this label, 'Wait and See' mean?"

Jobbing Gardener: "Well, I forgot just wot I planted there, sir."—*Answers.*

Hens Regulate the Sun

"About what time does the sun set in winter?" queried the teacher of the class.

The smallest boy answered: "When our hens go to roost."—*Farm Federation News.*

Sensitive Servants

Country Cousin (in town): "Out in the country we have to treat the maids and other help like members of the family."

City Cousin: "Goodness! Really? Here we have to treat them with great respect!"—*Toronto Globe.*

Listless Pleasure

"You society people chase all over town looking for pleasure, and yet you're always bored."

"Yes, we run hither and yawn."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Responsibility—the Voter's Puzzle

REPRESENTATIVE institutions, it is generally agreed, should be so adjusted as to enable the responsibility for public decisions to be definitely ascertained. This is a corollary of faith in the democratic system. Demos must be permitted to know whom to praise and whom to blame. Otherwise universal suffrage and the rule of the people, instead of being high privileges, become empty gestures.

Students of political institutions have long maintained that a parliamentary system of government is best adapted to fix responsibility and to enable electorates to make intelligent decisions. Conversely, they have argued that congressional government, as it functions in the United States, confuses responsibility. The President is not required by the Constitution to be a legislative leader. Indeed, he is invited not to be. Congressional legislation is of diverse and vagarious parentage. There is not, as in parliamentary systems, any government program or any program of the opposition. This is axiomatic, but it has rarely if ever been better illustrated than by the legislative history of the present tariff act.

In the campaign of 1928 the tariff was discussed, but Mr. Hoover's tremendous victory was due in only a small part to any national desire for tariff tinkering. He summoned a special session and recommended "limited revision," with particular reference to agriculture. Representatives of industries demanding additional protection descended on the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives when it began its hearings. Each industry had its claims advocated by congressmen from its locality.

The bill as reported to the House provided for a wholesale revision. Who was responsible? The leaders of the House who put the measure through without permitting record votes on specific schedules? Congressmen who voted for the bill as a whole because it contained clauses in which they were vitally interested, even though they objected strongly to other sections? Who can answer these and similar questions?

Nor do queries of this nature become more answerable when asked in connection with the Senate's action. In that body there was extensive deliberation. Record vote after vote was taken on individual schedules. Then came passage of a much-changed House bill, which went "to conference." Are the conferees responsible for the tariff? Does the finished product represent the desires of the House and the Senate?

What is the responsibility of the President? A veto of a measure on which Congress has spent more than a year should not be lightly ventured. Presumably if after such exhaustive debate Congress acts, its action is desired by the country. But whom should the voter credit—or debit—for enactment of the tariff?

These questions are probably unanswerable. And they arise in connection with many laws besides tariffs. They would not arise under a cabinet system. There responsibility would be fixed. This is not to say that the United States should modify its own political institutions. It is to say, however, that Americans must recognize how those institutions obscure responsibility for important decisions.

The Sailing Ship Coming Back

WHEN the four-masted bark Garthpool stranded in the Cape Verde Islands in November, 1929, it was widely heralded that the final chapter could be written into the history of Britain's great sailing marine. But that the loss of the last of the square-riggers flying the Red Ensign has served to stimulate rather than slacken the interest of seafarers and landsmen alike is shown by the announcement that a movement to revive the sailing ship has been started by a group of British shipping men, including Sir William Garthwaite, owner of the Garthpool, and Walter Runciman, agent for United States shipping interests in England.

Such action offers convincing proof of how essential the square-rigged sailing ship is, even in this era of Bremens and Leviathans, for the plans outlined by Sir William are based unquestionably upon necessity rather than sentiment. In the opinion of those supporting the movement, training in sail affords the best means for the nautical cadet to develop the ability to act instantly and efficiently in any emergency, and it is in the training of deck officers and seamen for Britain's modern merchant fleet that the sailer may play its biggest part.

While the value of training in sail has always been recognized by large shipping interests, the economic uncertainties involved in maintaining a fleet of sailing ships have long presented a serious problem to shipowners. It is a fact that among the remaining few square-riggers, plying mostly in the Australian grain trade under Scandinavian flags, the loss of a suit of sails may mean the difference between a profit of several thousand dollars and sending the ship to the scrap yard.

The new proposal is to construct sailing ships at a cost of £50,000 each, equipped to carry sixty cadets and such bulk cargoes as grain, coals, nitrates or lumber, and subsidized by the great shipping companies which would draw on the sailing ships for highly trained personnel.

The plan bears the stamp of practicability. It does not appeal merely to public sentiment. It does not afford any assurance that these cadet ships could be made to pay through their service as cargo carriers. But it does indicate that the revival of the sailing ship will be of practical importance to the merchant service.

Mountains to Westward

THE plan to allow private capital to build a cableway to the summit of Mount Hood, tentatively approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, opens a question that extends much farther than the top of this rugged monarch of the Oregon Cascades. It concerns all of the snow-clad peaks which tower above the green foothills of America's forest reserves and national parks. For it suggests a fundamental policy in the utilization of these areas that stand as one of the last strongholds against an advancing urban development.

Two members of a special investigating committee of three eminent advisers to the Department of Agriculture reported against the proposed tramway. But Secretary Hyde, agreeing with the third, announced his willingness to approve the plan. No one will disagree with the Secretary of Agriculture in his desire to make forest and park areas as widely available as possible, and extend the usefulness of these regions with which far too many city dwellers lose contact. But some may question if tourist tramways are the best devices for this purpose.

For the attainment of a summit by mechanical means would overlook the greatest value of the western mountains—a value which the committee describes as dependent "upon a pervading sense of escape into a region beyond the last outpost of a sophisticated civilization." Any invasions by modern forms of mechanization, the majority adds, would "stand as insistent visible reminders that . . . one had not escaped for a time beyond the sophisticated and man-dominated region of everyday life into the borders of an ultimate and essentially untamed alpine wilderness of rock, snow and ice; that on the contrary one had been outstripped and, as it were, edged in by that commonplace of civilization, a mass transportation service, reaching past the quasi wilderness into its remotest limit."

Preservation of such illusive values has been one of the fine contributions of the park and forest services. There is the winding road that presents to the traveler vista after vista of breathless beauty. There is the quaint rustic camp where he may catch something of the peaceful quietude of silent heights. There are the seemingly unending miles which one may follow in the saddle, up along the ridge that skirts the sky line, down through the shadowed colonnade of massive firs. There is the flowered trail that leads, quite suddenly, to the side of a hidden crystal lake. There is the path that wanders through the dew of early morning to that rocky point where one may watch the mountain cast aside its cloak of night, blush with the deep rose tints of dawn, and finally stand stark and white in the resplendence of the risen sun.

Such things are rarely reached at the end of a street car line. The park and forest rangers know that such subtle charm disappears at the first touch of the city's ways. So, in accepting the task of opening these areas to many visitors, they have labored to preserve the intangibles and to give their guests an appreciation of the great gifts of the western wilds—gifts which many feel would disappear before the advance of cable car and tram.

Setting Up a Golf Monopoly

CHALK up another title and a few more records on the golf slate of Bobby Jones. But—what is still more important—be sure to leave plenty of room for more of each, as the young Atlanta amateur has completed only half of the golfing program which he mapped out for himself this summer, and few indeed are the followers of this game and of Bobby Jones's progress who will dare say that he will not carry his season to a complete success.

Never having won the British amateur title, the only major one he had not held, he went to England for the purpose of winning it this year, and also to take the open title again. Both of these feats he has now accomplished, something which had not been done since that great golfer John Ball won them both in 1890. Now he is looking forward to a defense of the United States open, and after that he will try to regain the United States amateur, which he last held in 1928.

Consolidations have of late been a feature of the industrial world, and Bobby Jones seems to think it is a good time to apply a similar theory to the field of golf. If such a thing is to be done, he is certainly the person best qualified to bring the various titles under one tent. Others have tried it in times past; but he stands as the only one able to hold three of the major titles—the United States open and the British open and amateur—at one time. Those who have followed his brilliant play and fine sportsmanship will wish him well in his effort to retain the United States open and win back his country's amateur, thus to establish a monopoly of four championships, a record which will set a mark for golfers to shoot at for many years to come.

British Drama Becomes Democratic

PERHAPS, after all, the talkies may prove the salvation of the drama, for their competition is beginning to do what hitherto nothing has been able to accomplish—it is bringing down the prices of the best seats in the London theaters. For some months one or two light musical shows have been produced in theaters whose huge seating capacity has enabled them to provide stalls at popular prices without reducing the aggregate receipts below the sums usually taken in the smaller and more expensive houses. But until a few weeks ago the price of a stall in all the West End theaters presenting nonmusical pieces was from 12s. to 18s.

Now things have suddenly altered. For the play in which Lewis Casson is appearing at the Strand the stalls are sold at 8s. 6d., while for the Irish Players at the Duchess, and John Gielgud, who is regarded by some as the best Hamlet of the century, at the Queen's, strictly popular prices are being charged—in some cases actually less than those at the principal theaters in the provinces. Balcony seats at 2s. 4d. can be obtained for the performance of "Petticoat Influence" with Sir Nigel Playfair in it at the St. Martin's. These changes have all taken place within a few days of each other, and they probably herald the coming of a still wider reformation of the financial basis of the London drama.

Nothing, it would seem, could augur better for the future of the drama than a general reduction in charges of admission. Historical experience has shown that almost invariably the drama has reached its highest standard when it has had the democracy for its patron, as it has then escaped the cramping influence of cliques and fashionable fads. The drama of the Greeks was essentially popular, and so was that of Shakespeare. It is largely to this fact, to their being broad-based on the things of universal interest, that they owe their perennial vitality.

Why?

IF YOU haven't a little son, nephew, other relative or friend between two and seven years old, you need not read this.

That infants become human question marks doubtless has been an annoyance since the time of our remote ancestors. It is unthinkable that primitive man escaped such inquiries as, "Which is stronger, a lion or a tiger? What makes a rainbow? Why do flowers bloom?"

Later, development enlarged the question box. By putting greater emphasis on the special phases of civilized life, it aroused these inquiries: "Can't I go barefooted today, Mother? Why? Why do I have to take a bath tonight? Why must I eat my cereal before cakes and sirup?"

The machine age brought not only more toys and devices for play; it led to more questions about man's workaday world: "What makes a street car run? How does the electricity get into the trolley wire? How does it make the car run, then?" Attracted by an airplane, the three-year-old gazes into the dimming twilight and sees a star, apparently near the flier. Suddenly he exclaims:

"Oh, look, Daddy! An airplane ran over a star. Why didn't it break it?"

Each generation of children seems to ask the same old questions and some new ones besides. Is it any wonder that modern youth is slightly sophisticated if he gets one-tenth of his questions answered? After all, however, it is the eternal "why" which has been responsible for all the material advances of the twentieth century. Why should one wish to stop it?

A Dandelion by Any Other Name—

WERE the dandelion a rare object in nature, it would no doubt be admired. Poets would write about it. The sight of a single dandelion, a miniature sun in the green firmament of the lawn, would cause elation in the heart of a lawn owner, and week-end guests would be marched out to see it. The modest dandelion! But as nearly everybody knows—at least in such parts of the world as cultivate lawns—dandelions are many and gregarious; where one dandelion appears others will soon come to keep it company. Described botanically as an Eurasian weed, it is familiar to Asiatics as well as Europeans, and America is included in a kind of triple alliance against its persistent effort to grow in places where it is not wanted.

Doubtless comparatively few lawn owners know that the name "dandelion" derives from the French "dent de lion," happily suggested by the appearance of what might be called teeth in the formation of the leaves. The yellow flower, one may imagine, suggested the yellow lion; many, however, will prefer the derivative, which pictures to the imagination a very small lion with a foppish disposition. It may surprise some lawn owners to learn of places where dandelions are actually cultivated for market, and improved large forms developed for the benefit of gastronomes and connoisseurs who relish the touch of bitterness that the leaves impart to a salad.

The dandelion has engaged the attention of savants, intelligently curious about its determined and widespread growth. A dandelion was put under observation. It produced twenty-seven flowers during a summer and each flower produced an average of 200 seeds. By simple arithmetic the plant produced some 5400 seeds. Wherever an errant wind carries a dandelion seed there shortly will be possibility of another dandelion busy at the task of producing some 5400 more seeds for the wind to carry away and plant. And so on ad infinitum. Thus nature attempts to beautify the world with dandelions, seeming to regard their absence from lawns as a man-made convention.

Editorial Notes

With full regard to the lengthy designation of the Prince of Wales, the prize for the longest name should, nevertheless, it would seem, go to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations. Here is his name and titles: Iacoga, Maria del Pilar, Carlos, Manuel, Stuart Fitz-James, Falso y Osorio, Duque de Berwick, de Alba, de Formes, de Lize y Herica, de Arjona, de Montero et de Huescar, Condeduque de Olivares, Marques de Carpio, de Coria, de Elicha, de la Motta, de San Leonardo, de Sarrio, de Tarazona, de Villaneuva del Rio, de Villaneuva del Fresno, de Barcarrota et de la Algaba, Conde de Lemis, de Lerin (Condestable de Navarra), de Monterey, de Osorono, de Miranda del Castaar, de Andrade, de Ayala, de Fuentes de Valdespar, de Gelves, de Villalba, de San Esteban de Gormay, de Fuentiduena, de Casarrubios del Mote, de Calve, y de Sirmela.

Rum chaser to rescue craft! That was the right-about face in activity that New York Customs Launch No. 514 undertook the other day, when she suddenly was called upon within a few hours to tow to safety, first, two lads in a drifting raft, and, secondly, forty youngsters in a stalled motorboat. After all, however, was it such a great change of rôle? Isn't all prohibition work rescue work in a very real sense?

A statistician says the average American takes 18,908 steps daily. There's no getting around it, something must be done about the parking problem.

Watching the Evacuation of Rhineland

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

I

PARIS

THE evacuation of Rhineland, which I have been privileged to witness in some measure, is, from certain standpoints, the most important European event that has occurred since the signing of the Versailles Treaty.

As I went from point to point along the Rhine I was chiefly struck by the cheerfulness and good humor which were manifested both by the involuntary hosts and the departing guests. In the course of their long stay these soldiers have, on occasion, come into collision with the inhabitants. There have been unpleasant incidents. There has been latent hostility. But today there are no hard feelings on either side.

This must not be taken to mean that the Rhinelanders enjoyed the presence of military contingents in their midst, or that they are not glad at the going of the military contingents. No country could welcome foreign troops. But there are unfailing accommodations in actual life, and soldiers and people have rubbed along together with surprisingly little friction—at any rate in recent years.

Yet, deep down, has been the consciousness that the soldier stood for outside control. He seemed to prolong the war. He might make himself personally liked, but he could not be other than a perambulating Verbot. Indeed, as I talked to Germans and to French it was borne in upon me that the occupying soldier had for the Rhinelanders a double character. He was at once a pleasant enough fellow and a military ogre. Nobody bore him any ill will for fulfilling his functions—but everybody detested those functions.

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The soldiers were human beings, and therefore to be welcomed; but they were also the emissaries of a foreign power exercising coercion and therefore to be shunned. They behaved admirably and the families that came in contact with them learned to appreciate their merits. All this is as it should be, and it may well prove, by a curious paradox, that the occupation has led to a better understanding and a mutual appreciation of the qualities of the French and the Germans.

The association of nearly twelve years has, therefore, done no harm. One of the most cheering things in life is that fear and resentment cannot exist for long when people are thrown together. Nevertheless, such close contacts, though the sting goes out of them after a short time, are not to be recommended. When the war was over, there were doubtless those who imagined that hatreds could be maintained for an indefinite period. There are even those who swore to keep the memory of the war alive and to perpetuate the feud.

Happily the decent instincts of ordinary folk quickly made an end of such resolves; and what is astonishing is not that French and Germans part on good terms even after the occupation, but rather that the occupation could, by virtue of an arbitrary clause in the Versailles Treaty, have been kept up so long.

The Rhine has been described as the most beautiful river in the world. As I stood on its bridges, or its banks, I was not far from sharing that view. It spreads out broad and majestic; it runs through deep-cleft rocks; it is overlooked by the ruins of ancient strongholds; it flows by verdant slopes and through picturesque villages and venerable towns; it mirrors magnificent cathedrals and stately castles; and it carries on its moving highway the commerce of Europe. It is not so much a German river as a European river.

Everywhere there are historic sites; from the earliest days of history to the present day the Rhine has been the theater of deeds that count in our human annals. Its importance in the European scheme cannot be exaggerated. To Germany it means much, and to the French it represents the geographic boundary to which they have always aspired.

* * *

The aspirations of both nations are comprehensible, but diplomacy cannot ignore racial considerations. Marshal Foch was expressing a traditional view when he urged that the Rhine should be regarded as a sort of bulwark between the two peoples of France and Germany. But a better conception is that which would regard the Rhine not as dividing France and Germany, but as linking them together.

These sunny days on the Rhine were, then, to me remarkably encouraging. They showed that humanity is stronger than treaties. They revealed the open secret that no artificial relationship is proof against natural good will. Even an occupation which is, theoretically, most offensive and oppressive, tends to lose its offensive and oppressive character.

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Anything in the nature of a permanent occupation, or even the dissevering of the Rhinelands from Germany, was always out of the question. At the Versailles Conference short shrift was given to the Foch proposals, which were based on military considerations. Clemenceau himself, who was certainly not lacking in patriotism, saw that the peace must be founded on justice. A compromise was reached by which the Rhinelands were to be occupied for fifteen years from the coming into force of the treaty.

This compromise suffered from the defect of most compromises. It was illogical and arbitrary. Why fifteen years, instead of five or fifty? There seemed to be no good reason. The period corresponded to no other period, and as the little bands of French troops marched to the trains this year I could not but feel that the period as laid down has been shortened because the occupation had lost the smallest pretense to validity. We had outgrown the occupation.

Notes From Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Uruguayans Entertained

BUENOS AIRES not long since entertained a large number of Uruguayan visitors, to whom was dedicated the Semana Uruguaya or Uruguayan Week. This was in commemoration of the first centenary of the sailing of thirty-three Uruguayan patriots from the shores of Argentina, intent on wresting what is now Uruguay from the power of the Spaniards. The tourists numbered about 2000 men and women, most of whom had come in order to be present at the ceremony of laying down the foundation stone for a monument erected to the memory of the thirty-three. This monument will, when finished, face the Uruguayan coast, marking the exact spot, now part of the grounds of the famous San Isidro Yacht Club, whence the hardy young pioneers sailed 100 years ago.

During their stay the tourists were entertained by the leading civic dignitaries, the members of the Uruguayan Embassy in Buenos Aires, the Jockey Club, and other important institutions. Neighboring towns of interest were visited, and everywhere the tourists were made very welcome.

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Former Crown Princess Fêted

A few weeks ago the most distinguished visitor to Buenos Aires was Cecilie, wife of the ex-Crown Prince of Germany, who came to Argentina in order to visit her son Ferdinand, who is at present an employee of the Ford Motor Company. Princess Cecilie, who stayed a short time in the city, traveling north to the Iguazú Falls, where she greatly admired the imposing spectacle of the great cataracts, was much fêted by the German community in Buenos Aires, and was the guest of honor at innumerable banquets and receptions.

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Many Concerts Are Promised

From the musical point of view the winter months of 1930 have given promise of being very interesting. Among the singers contracted for the grand opera season at the Colon Theater is Chaliapin, the great Russian, famous for his rendering of the "Song of the Volga Boatmen," while at the Odeon Theater—a small theater where some of the choicest music in Buenos Aires is heard—the chorus of Don Cossacks has drawn a distinguished and interested audience. The Orquesta Filarmonica del Profesorado Orquestal inaugurated its season in May, playing under the baton of Ernst Ansermet. This city is more and more becoming a musical center, for besides the usual concerts in the leading theaters there are musical societies sufficiently important and sufficiently wealthy to be able to invite the leading European musicians to visit Buenos Aires and play to their members. Both the Asociacion Wagneriana and the Diapasón give weekly concerts of considerable importance which are always well attended and closely followed by the musical critics, who, by the way, include some of the leading Argentine writers.

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School Opened by Jockey Club

A year ago the Jockey Club inaugurated in Palermo its elementary school and kindergarten for boys and girls. A special building was erected at great cost, containing all the latest improvements, with ample grounds, refectories and classrooms. There are 321 pupils in the kindergarten—which is run on Froebel and Montessori lines; there are 404 boys in the elementary school and 359 girls, so that in all over 1000 children are attending the classes. Breakfast, luncheon and tea are served to the kindergarten classes, the boys in the elementary school are served breakfast and luncheon (they go to school in the morning), and to the girls who attend their classes in the afternoon are given luncheon and tea. The school is entirely free—and is intended for the poor children of the Palermo district, most of them belonging to the trainers and jockeys connected with the race course, servants of the Jockey Club, and the like.

* * *

Legacy Left to University

A legacy recently left to the University of La Plata by Señorita Maria Cruz Inchausti reached the not inconsiderable sum of 2,000,000 paper dollars—a large amount for a provincial university to receive in Argentina. Commenting on this legacy, La Razon, the leading evening paper in Buenos Aires, points out that Señorita Inchausti has set an example well worth following by those who have at their command vast fortunes—fortunes, alas, which are rarely put to so high a purpose. The writer of the article drew attention to the fact that when Latin-Americans were tempted to sneer at the money-making tendencies of North America they only too often forgot that, once amassed, the millions of the American business men often went to educational establishments, whereas the millions of the South American were often spent in idle dissipation, or else invested in land or jewels. Argentine men and women of wealth are, however, becoming more and more public-spirited, and the days when vast fortunes were squandered in Paris and other European pleasure resorts are rapidly becoming things of the past.

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Plans for Huge Garages in City

There is a scheme afoot to do away with the existing automobile parks in the central zone of the city, and to prohibit the leaving of unattended vehicles in the streets within the same radius. The place of the open parking spaces used at present would be taken by huge garages, built at even distances from each other. The first condition asked for is that all present parking places within the zone shall be closed down and an order issued forbidding motorists to leave their cars standing in the streets unattended. The concession would have to be granted for a term of forty years, the garages to be operated free of taxation, and at the expiration of the concession the buildings to become the property of the municipality. Whether the concession will be granted remains to be seen, as many projects are daily put forward to the municipality which never reach beyond the experimental stages.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Lawbreakers and Disfranchisement

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since beginning to read the articles in the Monitor on the enforcement of prohibition, an aid to law enforcement has suggested itself to me. It is that all lawbreakers should be disfranchised, the first offenders, say, for one year following the next presidential election, this to mean disfranchisement in regard to all elections which may be held during the term of disfranchisement, including state and municipal.

Subsequent lawbreaking should be dealt with by longer terms of disfranchisement, say, three and five years for second and third offenses, and after that for life, or until the parties thus dealt with can prove to the satisfaction of a judicial tribunal that they have kept within the law for five years after the term of their last disfranchisement.

Disfranchisement, in my opinion, would in a great many cases be an effectual deterrent to those who break the Eighteenth Amendment as a dare; besides, it would purge the ballot of the criminal classes, who are controlled by a boss in the interest of crime, graft and other degrading circumstances which no good citizen would approve of.

Vancouver, B. C. JAMES L. STEWART.